هكذا من الاصل

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, variable with showers. Temp. 7-7 (44-45°). Friday, similar. LONDON: Thursday, variable with showers. Temp 3-8 (38-42). Friday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Rouen. ROME: Thursday, partly cloudy. Temp 6-18 (43-64). NEW YORK: Thursday, fair. Temp 5-16 (41-61).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh.	Greece	22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din.	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	£L2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	37.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	80 Cts
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,892 * PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1979 Established 1887

Atmosphere Is Low-Key

Knesset Debates Treaty

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, March 21 (WP) — The marathon debate on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty continued into the late hours tonight in the Knesset as the certainty of an overwhelming endorsement grew with each successive speaker.

As if drawn by the presence of television cameras broadcasting the debate live to a nationwide audience, most of the 120 members of Israel's parliament trekked to the podium and addressed a half-empty chamber with a recurring theme: As fraught as it is with the risk of failure, the prospect of peace is an offer that Israel cannot refuse.

With the exception of an occasional outburst of heckling and arguing from the floor, the debate was low-key and dominated by negative assessments made by members who were known to be ready to vote for the agreement. Missing for the most part was the sense of history-in-the-making that characterized the two-day debate in September, which ended with an overwhelming approval of the original Camp David peace package.

Knesset head counts indicated that at least 85 members will vote for the accords, with 35 abstaining, voting against or not staying for what was expected to be predawn balloting.

Reports of Discrepencies

A controversy erupted today when several members, citing news reports that there were discrepencies between the English-language version of the treaty circulated in the Knesset and the version held by the U.S. State Department, demanded a recess until the problem was clarified.

While most of the discrepencies appeared to be minor and apparently resulted from a bureaucratic slip, there remained some confusion over a key word in the sections applying to autonomy for West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinians.

The treaty text released by Israel says that autonomy will apply to "inhabitants" of the West Bank and Gaza, while, some members said, the State Department version mentions "territories" in place of "inhabitants."

The issue is significant because the National Religious Party, before deciding to support the treaty, received assurances from Prime Minister Menachem Begin that autonomy will not apply to territories, but to individual residents. As a result of that principle, the autonomous authority would not have jurisdiction over Jewish settlers, nor would it be able to dictate the movement of the Israeli Army soldiers who are left behind.

Challenge to Debate

The parliament was briefly shaken from its lethargy as rightist La'am Party member Moshe Shamir and Labor Party member Shlomo Hillel, both critics of the treaty, challenged the right of the Knesset to continue the debate, in light of the apparent discrepency.

"Why is it all the opponents of peace want a postponement," shouted member Uri Avineri, to which Mr. Hillel replied, "It is you who are an opponent of peace. You

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini waves to a crowd yesterday in Qom on the first day of the Iranian New Year's observance.

Hussein Accuses U.S. Of 'Arm-Twisting'

By Jonathan C. Randal

AMMAN, Jordan, March 21 (WP) — A gloomy, disillusioned and resentful King Hussein yesterday criticized U.S. "arm-twisting" efforts to extract Jordanian backing for the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement and said the treaty could produce further upheaval.

As a result of his refusal to back the proposed treaty, he told four U.S. correspondents, "I don't think there's ever been in the past a misunderstanding like this one that exists now between Jordan and the United States." The 43-year-old monarch predicted long-term "deterioration of our relations." His comments were made two days after the visit here of U.S. adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, whose mission was designed to blunt opposition to the pact by Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

King Hussein

"One way or the other," he said, the forthcoming signature of a separate peace will entail a break in Egypt's diplomatic relations with those Arab nations it has not already broken with.

Fears Backlash

In turn, he feared an anti-U.S. backlash and hoped the Arabs would not "go so far" as to break diplomatic ties with Washington. The front-line Arab leader said that President Carter had invited him to visit Washington and that he planned to go "if the invitation is still good."

The estrangement between Jordan and the United States has gone so far that the monarch said "we will have to look around" for alternate sources of supply for his U.S.-equipped armed forces. "We have reached that point," he said.

The king said that the only result of the peace accord was to allow Israel to achieve "its vital objective of removing Egypt from the equation and consolidating its hold on the Israeli-occupied territories."

He added that the peace treaty allows Israel to pose a "possible threat to effect even further changes on the ground involving us in other problems" and suggested that this could concern Lebanon.

King Hussein, who regards the separate peace as fraught with "very dangerous results for both American and our interests," recounted his incredulity at recent U.S. diplomacy.

The 'Good News'

"We got a whole series of messages telling us of the good news and achievements," he said ironically, "as if they were expecting us to jump for joy."

"When Washington comes around," he added, "it is not taking into consideration the real feelings of the people. It is asking people to acquiesce or support a totally unacceptable situation."

The "arm-twisting" that started after the mid-September Camp David accords eased in November, at the time of the Arab summit in Baghdad, "but now it has started again," the king said.

"If you go along, the American Congress and Senate and public opinion will be very happy," he quoted unnamed U.S. officials as

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Israel Order Of U.S. Arms Said Cleared

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, March 21 (NYT) — The White House, making plans for the signing of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty next week, has endorsed Israel's requests for at least 200 tanks, 800 armored personnel carriers and large supplies of artillery and air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles, administration officials said yesterday.

The administration also has tentatively approved post-treaty arms sales to Egypt that include at least five Hawk air defense systems, four destroyers, submarines, tanks, armored personnel carriers and F-4 fighter planes, U.S. officials said.

The prospective military-aid package to the two nations, which totals $4.5 billion to $5 billion, will require congressional approval.

U.S. Defense officials and others emphasized that the military-assistance effort for Egypt remained in an early planning stage, largely because of uncertainty about how the Egyptians would pay for the weapons and about the form U.S. aid would take.

Grants, Credit

The defense officials said that the Egyptian package will involve "some grants, some liberal credit arrangements" on the part of the United States, but that the amount of military aid after the treaty may depend on what Egypt gets from its major sources of support, Saudi Arabia and other Arab nations.

Although Defense Secretary Harold Brown is scheduled to offer an arms package to Egypt totaling $1.5 billion — lower than the figure cited Monday night by ranking Defense officials — officials said that the amount may increase if Saudi Arabia and other Gulf nations reduce their estimated $2 billion in annual aid to Egypt.

Saudi Arabia has criticized the peace treaty, but has taken no steps to diminish its financial aid to Egypt.

U.S. military aid to Egypt this year totals $400 million, almost all of which is for the training of instructors and officers. U.S. security aid to Israel totals $1.8 billion.

Treaty Ceremony

Meanwhile, House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., said yesterday that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty will be signed here Monday at 2 p.m.

Rep. O'Neill said that the time and date for the signing ceremony was announced by President Carter during a meeting with congressional leaders.

The White House, which was awaiting final action on the treaty proposals by the Israeli Knesset (parliament), declined to acknowledge a specific time or date for the signing.

Israeli and Egyptian officials met

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Hanoi Offers Date To China for Talks

BANGKOK, March 21 (AP) — Vietnam said today that it is ready to begin talks to normalize relations with China March 29 if Chinese troops withdraw completely from its territory by March 28.

The Voice of Vietnam said that a Foreign Ministry note was handed to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi today proposing that the talks be held alternatively in Hanoi and Peking with the first round taking place in the Vietnamese capital.

But the note and a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry statement, also issued today, denonounced China for continuing to occupy "many areas of Vietnamese territory" despite its claims of withdrawing from the border area it invaded Feb. 17.

The statement said that as of Sunday more than 10,000 Chinese soldiers remained at 16 points in the frontier provinces of Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son and Lai Chau.

It said that two Chinese regiments were stationed 6 to 12 miles inside Vietnamese territory in Lang Son and that in other areas Chinese soldiers had moved border markers deep inside Vietnam.

There was no independent confirmation of the claims.

The statement, which was reported by the Vietnam News Agency, said: "The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam resolutely demands that the Peking authorities withdraw immediately and unconditionally all their aggressor troops to the other side of the historical border line which the two sides have agreed to respect, immediately stop all crimes against the Vietnamese people and stop moving border markers deeper into Vietnamese territory."

China has called for negotiations beginning March 28 to settle the boundary dispute.

China invaded with the declared aim of punishing Vietnam for border provocations. But analysts in Bangkok believe that another reason was to draw Vietnamese forces away from Cambodia, where they have been battling guerrillas of the ousted Pol Pot regime since they invaded the country Dec. 25 to oust his pro-Chinese government and set up a pro-Vietnamese regime.

Meanwhile, the Phnom Penh news agency SPK said that President Souphanouvong of Laos, Vietnam's ally, led a high-ranking delegation to Phnom Penh yesterday, where he was welcomed at a reception by Cambodian President Heng Samrin. Today he paid homage to Cambodia's war dead, the agency said.

Mobuto Says IMF Pledges $150-Million Aid Package

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, March 21 (NYT) — Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko disclosed today that his country has completed aid and economic negotiations with the International Monetary Fund which he expects to sign formally in the next few days, and which he said will bring recovery and stability to his impoverished country.

Mr. Mobutu, who is in Europe seeking further economic support from the consortium which came to Zaire's rescue after the invasion of Shaba Province by rebel tribesmen last year, opened a luncheon meeting with the press here with a long and passionate discourse denouncing the "totally false" reports of corruption and mismanagement in his government.

$150-Million Pacakage

He went on to disclose, in reply to questions, that the fund has promised $150 million in immediate aid in return for his pledge to launch a financial clean-up that would cut public spending by two-thirds, improve the balance of payments and bring some administrative efficiency. The spending cuts will come in administration and education, he said.

Asked if such a drastic reduction would cause social problems and hurt his country's future, the president said, "Not at all. You don't know enough about Zaire. We're going to wipe out the imaginary schools and the fake teachers who only exist on paper."

The international consortium will meet toward the end of this year to work out additional aid pledges, he said, evidently leaving enough time to test whether the renewed promises of reform are as real this time as the graft that he claimed does not exist.

In response to a French reporter's question about how, in conscience, he could justify the enor-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Kurds Reportedly Advance

Iranian Army Base Besieged by Rebels

TEHRAN, March 21 (UPI) — Kurdish rebels reportedly were closing in tonight on the army base in the western city of Sanandaj amid bursts of mortar and machine-gun fire. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime sent mediators to the city.

Unofficial sources put the death toll at more than 500 after three days of heavy fighting.

Tehran radio said that scattered shooting continued tonight in the Kurdish city, 318 miles west of Tehran. It described the fighting as the fiercest in three days.

[The Associated Press reported that government forces had sent two tanks into the battle.]

Rebels Sweep City

The Kurds, who were reinforced by gunmen from other towns, appeared to have completed a bloody sweep of the city, seizing government buildings and retaining control of the radio and television, reports reaching Tehran said.

Elements loyal to the regime of ousted Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi opened fire from inside houses, Tehran radio said. It said that coroners had reported that half of the dead had been shot from behind. The report followed the discovery of the shah's portraits in strongholds of the attackers.

The Kurds, who are seeking autonomy, continued their advance around the besieged army base. Several Kurdish units took positions on hills overlooking it. Army helicopters fired on suspected Kurdish positions.

Tehran radio said that hospitals in the city were short of medicine as the wounded contined to arrive.

Shooting also was reported around Tehran's central prison. Reports, not immediately confirmed by officials, said that agents of SAVAK, the deposed shah's secret police, started the shooting to terrorize Iranians celebrating the Iranian new year, but were chased by revolutionaries.

Fierce Battle

First reports said that there were no casualties or arrests in the shooting in Tehran.

Reports from Sanandaj said that the town was caught up in "the fiercest battle" since shooting broke out Monday between army units and Kurdish rebels demanding self-rule.

The battle started at daybreak when troops at the besieged base opened a mortar barrage that blazed through the city and struck several Kurdish positions. Unofficial estimates said that at least 500 persons have been killed. Authorities did not revise the official figure, released yesterday, of 86 killed.

Reports reaching Tehran said that army helicopters moved troops and supplies into the base early today before mortar fire resumed.

Several hundred residents of Sanandaj, a city of 110,000 persons, were evacuated in cars, ambulances

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Kurdish fighters in Sanandaj, 318 miles west of Tehran, shoot at helicopters bringing reinforcements to the Iranian Army.

Rhoodie Says Opinion Leaders Were Paid

Alleged S. Africa Bribes Detailed

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, March 21 (NYT) — Eschel Rhoodie, the central figure in the South African bribery scandal, has declared in an interview *that the United States was one of* the principal countries where his government paid "opinion formers and decision takers" to express pro-South African views.

Breaking a long silence, Mr. Rhoodie said that the revelation of "the nature of the operations, the methods that were used and the people that were involved would have disastrous consequences" for South Africa and "a number of major Western countries." But he gave only a general outline of the operations and gave no names.

He hinted broadly, however, that South Africa had secretly paid members of the British Parliament to supply information about the activities of anti-apartheid groups, activities that the South Africans then tried to disrupt through the use of "disinformation tactics." And he asserted that his work had involved France, West Germany and Japan as well as the United States and Britain.

Mr. Rhoodie, formerly the chief civil servant in the South African Information Ministry, was interviewed on Saturday by David Dimbleby of the British Broadcasting Corporation at a secret location on the continent. The interview was broadcast tonight.

Mr. Dimbleby had served as an agent for several European and U.S. news organizations, including The New York Times, which had expressed an interest in obtaining the rights to 41 tape recordings in which Mr. Rhoodie reportedly spells out his operations in detail. The negotiations broke down when Mr. Rhoodie demanded $200,000 and when he was persuaded, for the moment at least, to keep the tapes in a bank vault. But during the talks, some of the taped material was made available to the news organizations.

Among the more important allegations in that material were the following:

- That South Africa was a major financial backer of Sen. Roger Jepson, R-Iowa, who last year upset Democrat Dick Clark, one of South Africa's most persistent and influential U.S. foes.
- That South Africa supplied a substantial share of the capital that enabled John McGoff to make an unsuccessful bid for the Washington Star and a successful bid for the Sacramento Union.
- That South Africa made large cash payments to prominent leaders of the U.S. labor movement early in 1977 to persuade them not to take part in a one-week shipping blockade of South Africa organized by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
- That South Africa gave arms and money to Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu of Biafra in an effort to sustain his unsuccessful rebellion against the Nigerian central government in 1968 and 1969, and may have financed several black Rhodesian leaders as well.
- That South Africa paid for the establishment of a rightist, pro-South African political party in Norway that won four seats in the Storting, Norway's parliament, in the 1973 general elections.
- That South Africa had "arrangements" of various kinds with Labor members of Parliament in Britain, with a titled Conservative member who has served in the House of Commons for almost 30 years, and with members of the Japanese Diet.
- That South Africa was involved in the establishment of news agencies or newspapers in France, Kenya and the Netherlands. Norwegian newspapers reported independently today that investigators delving into the scandal have evidence that South Africa paid 200,000 kroner (about $40,000) to Anders Lange, a rightist Norwegian businessman, to help him start a political party in 1973 after a visit to Pretoria the previous winter. Mr. Lange's party won four seats in the Storting and held them until 18 months ago, giving South Africa its only effective voice in Scandinavia.

Mr. Lange and his wife are dead, but Carl Hagen, the party's present leader, said in a telephone interview from Oslo that he was sure "nothing on that scale" had been given. "A lesser amount, 20,000 kroner maybe, fair enough," Mr. Hagen said. "But a larger amount

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Eschel Rhoodie

Independent Policies Said to Hide Romanian Rigidity

Defiance Seen as Just One Side of Split Personality

By David K. Shipler

BUCHAREST (NYT) — The Russians would not be pleased by the Romanian Communist Party's history museum. In the entire sweep of displays that runs through room after room, only a single panel depicts the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, as if it were a minor footnote. Lenin is dismissed with a lone portrait, one of the few pictures of him to be found in the faded elegance of this East European capital.

Although Romania used to be called a satellite in the lexicon of the cold war and is still bound militarily and economically to the rest of the Soviet bloc, it is imbued today with the pleasant sensation — illusion, some would say — that Moscow's influence barely exists.

President Nicolae Ceausescu has shaped an increasingly independent foreign policy, the only one in the Warsaw Pact to depart from strict adherence to Soviet policy. He has politely declined Soviet demands for increased military budgets in Eastern Europe, and in November, it was reported, he rejected an attempt by Moscow to integrate the pact's command structure so that the troops of the seven member countries could be mobilized by the Soviet Union in an emergency without explicit individual approval.

"Never will we allow any Romanian unit or soldier to take orders from outside," Mr. Ceausescu declared.

Westerners find such defiance noteworthy, but some Romanians see it as just one side of their country's unhappy split personality: external independence from Moscow, internal oppression built on the Soviet model, tolerance of diversity in international opinion, an intolerant political structure at home.

"The foreign policy doesn't affect my life at all," a physicist said bitterly. Said another intellectual: "Those people on the street don't care about foreign policy. They care about meat and apartments."

"Am I free?" asked Vlad Georgescu, a dissident historian. "Is he?" he said, gesturing toward a man at the next table in a downtown restaurant. "Is the country free? No! No! Only he is free." He pointed upward, toward Mr. Ceausescu's figurative seat of power.

"We want to be independent," Mr. Georgescu said. "But let's go further. Let's move from independence toward freedom. If you don't have freedom, what's the point of being independent?"

Limits of Inquiry

The limits of free inquiry have been measured by the 41-year-old historian's career. He taught at the University of California at Los Angeles in 1967-68 and at Columbia University in 1973, during a period in Romanian affairs that he describes as more open than the present.

In 1977, after having sent abroad the manuscript of a book — still unpublished — that is critical of the regime, he was arrested and charged with treason, a crime carrying a sentence of up to 15 years. After having been held two months awaiting trial, he was released, a move that he credits to the intervention of Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, whom he knew at Columbia.

Ideally, Mr. Georgescu would like to stay in Romania and write and lecture freely. This spring he and perhaps 10 other professors plan to open an unofficial "free university" where they hope that this can be done.

He has applied for a passport so that he can accept a Woodrow Wilson fellowship in the United States, and he knows that he probably will not be allowed to return home if he does. So he unwillingly joins the ranks of those who have come to be called "passport dissidents," people trying to leave and add to what has become a Romanian diaspora in Israel and the West.

Yet to a visitor from Moscow, many aspects of life here seem startlingly open compared with what Russians endure, and the more flexible foreign policy appears to be responsible for many of the differences, permitting a variety of ideas to filter in.

Every week a copy of Time magazine appears in Mr. Georgescu's mailbox, something that even loyal members of the Soviet Communist Party cannot dream of unless they are part of a tiny elite whose jobs carry clearance to read U.S. publications. Furthermore, Romanians can hear the anti-Communist broadcasts of the Munich-based U.S. stations Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which are jammed in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ceausescu's desire to have good relations everywhere opens television and movie theaters to many U.S. films never seen in Moscow and shapes the official broadcasters' and journalists' presentation of world events, making it less rigid than what is presented in the Soviet Union.

The Romanians have sidestepped the Chinese-Soviet split, continuing their close ties with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

In Saudi View, U.S. Hops From One Fiasco to Next

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (NYT) — The United States' relationship with Saudi Arabia, once a model of understanding and close coordination, has become clouded with question marks and, from the Saudi perspective at least, many unpleasant surprises.

"We have been observing the United States' actions over the past year and at every turn of events asking ourselves, 'Why are they doing this?' " said a Saudi deputy minister who is a senior spokesman for the government here. "People out there are beginning to wonder if the Americans know what they are doing."

The questions, he said, were many. "Why is the United States stepping from one fiasco to another? In Ethiopia, in Somalia, in Afghanistan, the United States left the field to the Russians without as much as an attempt to stop them. We persuaded the Somalis to kick the Russians out, and we were stunned when the United States *refused to give them weapons with* which they could resist a Soviet-inspired aggression from Ethiopia."

'Doing it Again'

Then, he said, the United States failed to anticipate what happened in Iran or to give advice to the shah until it was too late to rescue the situation. "Now the United States is doing it again," he said. "It is pushing a Middle East peace agreement that is bound to fail. When this happens — and we have told the Americans that it will happen — it will only add to the unrest in this region and further damage America's real interests."

He said that Saudi Arabia was only "*mildly impressed*" with the U.S. action in supporting Yemen against its Marxist neighbor, Southern Yemen, adding that "it took a long time to get some movement there and a lot of prodding."

Saudi officials who are critical of the U.S. policy here, however, point out that they speak from genuine concern for what they say are "the mutual interests of Saudi Arabia and the United States."

Still Allied

For despite the fireworks in relations between the two countries in recent months, the Saudi Arabians still perceive themselves as close allies of the West and particularly of the United States.

This alliance is underlined by tangible evidence all over this oil-producing kingdom. There are about 35,000 U.S. citizens in Saudi Arabia, more than anywhere else in the Middle East since the departure of more than 40,000 U.S. citizens from Iran.

U.S. companies have millions of dollars worth of contracts here. The Army Corps of Engineers is supervising nearly $20 billion in civilian and military construction. And Saudi Arabia's oil wealth is being managed and marketed by U.S. oil companies.

So, despite the misunderstandings, officials here stressed clearly that the disagreement should not be overemphasized. "At present we are not contemplating any changes in our relationship with the United States," the deputy minister said.

But the Saudi Arabians suggest that the U.S. actions are becoming *harder to understand and even* harder to explain. They say that the U.S. pursuit of what they describe as a "separate peace agreement between Egypt and Israel" is embarrassing them in front of other Arabs. They find themselves increasingly unable to counter hostile reactions from other Arab nations, *they complain.*

One important manifestation of this problem will occur when Egypt and Israel sign their peace agreement. Arab nations, including Saudi Arabia, agreed at a summit conference in Baghdad in November to impose sanctions on Egypt, which was not present, when a treaty was signed.

Saudi officials say they will try to hold back the most radical Arab countries after the signing, but will *go along with some sanctions* against Egypt. "We do not want to punish the Egyptian people because our relationship with Egypt is a historical one and must continue despite individual policy decisions," the Saudi deputy minister said. His reference to individual decisions was aimed at the Egyptian president, Anwar Sadat, who has been in disfavor here since his trip to Jerusalem in November, 1977.

Meanwhile, the Saudi Arabians hope that strong Arab reaction against the treaty will convince President Carter that it is inadequate. They are particularly disconcerted by the absence of assurances that the Palestinians will have a homeland of their own or that Jerusalem's Old City will return to Arab control. They say they know that President Carter is sincere when he says he will work until Palestinian autonomy is assured and a *way is opened for some kind of Pal*estinian entity, but they also believe his view to be naive.

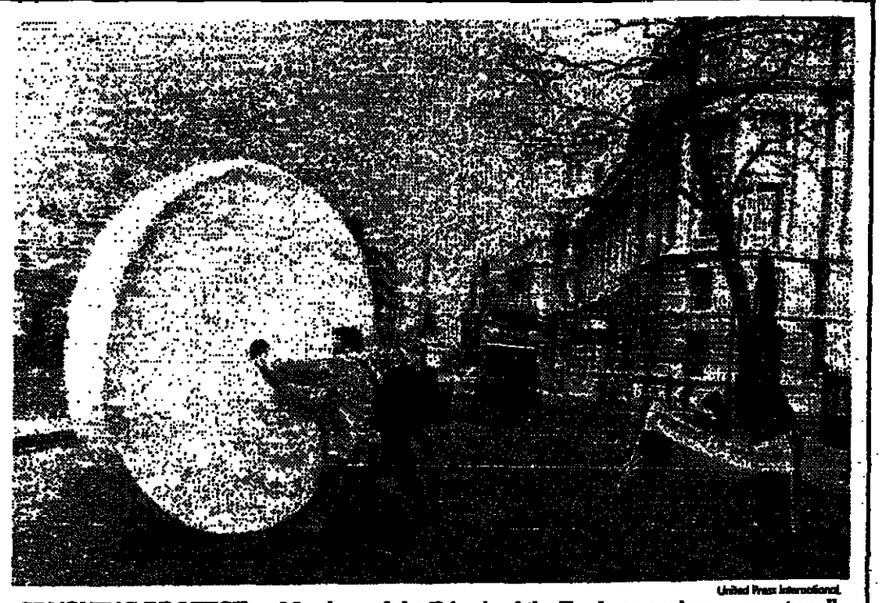
Saudi Assurance Reported

KUWAIT, March 21 (AP) — A Kuwaiti newspaper reported today that King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia have assured Egypt that it would continue to receive Saudi economic aid after the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Quoting Egyptian presidential sources, the daily Al-Wattan said that the Saudi assurance was conveyed to Vice President Hosny Mubarak of Egypt by Prince Fahd during their recent meeting in Riyadh.

According to the report, Prince Fahd said that political relations between the two countries would not be altered substantially by the treaty.

Meanwhile, King Hussein of Jordan arrived today in Riyadh to coordinate policies with Saudi Arabia with regard to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, Riyadh radio reported.



United Press International

CRUSHING PROTEST — Members of the Friends of the Earth, an ecology group, trundle a millstone across Whitehall in London as part of a protest yesterday against the construction of a nuclear plant in Torness, Scotland. They delivered it to the Scotland office.

Hussein Cites U.S. Treaty 'Arm-Twisting'

(Continued from Page 1)

saying. " 'If not, they won't be.' This has been the general line."

Expressing his anger at such tactics, King Hussein said: "For the first time the Americans asked us to keep quiet, please, 'Don't make any statements or noise that could *affect* the peace process.' Obviously, we resent it. We never heard such an approach before — maybe *because we were the only ones [in* the Arab world] defending the concept of relations with the United States."

The king's patience also was strained by U.S. suggestions that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty could entice Jordan, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf moderates into some sort of regional security arrangement with the Jewish state against Soviet and radical encroachments Washington sees in the Middle East.

The king made clear that Israeli occupation of Arab land and "expansionism" were the dominant threats perceived in Arab capitals.

In apparent allusion to the Brzezinski mission, King Hussein said, "We asked which threats are we facing? Zionism or Communism? Where does Israel fit into this threat?"

Reiterating his stand that "we have no intention of joining" negotiations on West Bank and Gaza *Strip autonomy "unless we know* the end results," King Hussein saw worsening bilateral relations ahead with Washington.

For King Hussein, "end results" *mean total Israeli evacuation of oc*cupied territories, return of Arab Jerusalem and the right of Palestinian self-determination, which could lead to a sovereign West Bank state.

Causing the friction with Washington, he said, will be the Arab world's decisions at a planned Arab *League foreign and economic min*isters' meeting to implement action against Egypt decided on at the Baghdad summit. Expelling Egypt from the league, removing the league's capital from Cairo and boycotting economic dealings with Israeli firms using Egyptian part*ners were the main issues, he said.*

He also predicted that Saudi Arabia, which finances the Egyptian economy with about $1.5 billion annually, *would cut off funds* earmarked for military use.

These punitive measures, King Hussein said, are likely to lead to a backlash in Washington. "The United States unfortunately *will* consider these actions as actions against the United States and its policies," he said, "and this could cause a deterioration of our relations with the United States for a long time to come — for Jordan and the rest of the Arabs."

Jordan and other Arab states *should build their military strength,* cultivate Western Europe, try to get the Middle East question back into the United Nations Security Council and wait until the United States sees the error of its current policy, King Hussein said.

"Sadly, despite my total confidence in the sincerity of the president and Washington, the United States is in an almost impossible position," he said.

Knesset Has Pact Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

collaborate with the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization]."

Mr. Begin put an end to the bickering by saying there were "*slight* differences" between the texts, but *nothing serious.* He explained that the Knesset had been given the most recent draft available yesterday, because *the final text did not* arrive from the U.S. military attache until last night, and that new copies would be distributed as soon as they could be duplicated.

As for the dispute over the word "inhabitants," Mr. Begin said that it appeared in all the Camp David documents and would remain in the treaty.

Mr. Begin was critical of the State Department, saying there was no reason for the United States to be so quick to publicly challenge an Israeli text without first talking with the government about it.

Meanwhile, some of the members spoke against the treaty did so vociferously, and a few of them threatened to quit their parties rather than cast "yes" votes.

Deputy Ejected in Cairo

CAIRO, March 21 (UPI) — Parliament voted today to eject a leftist deputy who attempted to take the floor to denounce declarations by Prime Minister Begin.

Deputy Ahmed Nasser refused to leave the chamber, but was finally persuaded by a colleague to walk out.

Two Germans Confess Plot to Kidnap Brandt

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, March 21 (Reuters) — Two German neo-Nazis confessed yesterday that they planned to kidnap former Chancellor Willy Brandt and federal prosecutor Kurt Rebmann, a spokesman for Mr. Rebmann said.

He said that the men, who were not identified, told police who detained them that they had intended to swap Mr. Brandt and the prosecutor for neo-Nazis imprisoned on charges of conspiring to form a criminal organization.

U.S. Said to Approve Israeli Arms Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

informally yesterday at a Washington hotel in an attempt to work out the final details of the peace treaty between the two countries — specifically, the timing of Israel's withdrawal from oil fields on the Sinai Peninsula.

An Israeli spokesman said that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan was due in Washington tomorrow and probably would seek to resolve the oil-field issue then.

Planes Demonstrated

Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt flew to Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada yesterday to observe demonstrations of various military planes.

At a meeting Monday, Mr. Brown informed Gen. Ali that the United States had decided against Egypt's request to purchase 300 F-16 fighter-bombers. U.S. defense officials said that the sale of F-16s to Egypt would be "unsettling to the momentum of the peace agreement" and might "upset a balance in the Middle East, not so much regarding Israel but other countries, such as Libya."

Mr. Brown told Gen. Ali, however, that the United States would "consider" selling Egypt a plane *somewhat more advanced than the* F-5. The United States promised 50 F-5Es to Egypt last year in a controversial package that included the sales of 75 F-16s to Israel and of 60 F-15s to Saudi Arabia.

Administration sources said that the United States was willing to sell F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers to Egypt to replace the country's aging fleet of Soviet MiGs. The jet fighters, which were the backbone of the U.S. Air Force effort in the Vietnam War, are capable of delivering relatively heavy loads of nuclear or non-nuclear weapons and carry Sparrow or Sidewinder missiles.

The refusal to sell Egypt the F-16 — the standard lightweight NATO fighter — was announced as Mr. Brown told Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman that the United States had agreed to speed up the delivery of F-16s to Israel, with the first delivery scheduled early next year instead of in late 1981.

Administration officials said that President Carter largely had approved Israel's post-treaty arms requests. *The requests* endorsed by Mr. Carter included 200 M-60 tanks, 800 armored personnel carriers, 200 artillery pieces with 175mm cannons, 600 Maverick air-to-ground missiles and 600 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles.

Traditionally, the United States has given Israel beneficial payment *terms for weapons. Military aid to* Israel, which totals $1.8 billion this year, includes grants and loans.

S. African Bribes Told

(Continued from Page 1)

we would have noticed, and he sent me out in June, 1973, to borrow money from a bank to finance our special election newspaper." Tor Petter Krosby, Mr. Lange's secretary at the time, said that Mr. Lange had told him in April, 1973, *just before the party was establish*ed, that he had received a 20,000-kroner "gift" from an unidentified foreign source.

Mr. Rhoodie alluded to his ministry's activities in Britain during the television interview. He said that he had "used money to persuade politicians and some newspa*per people" in several countries* to back South Africa or to take a less hostile line toward it.

Mr. Rhoodie told Mr. Dimbleby that he had documents bearing the signatures of South African Cabinet ministers authorizing his projects, which he had "safely locked away in a bank vault somewhere in Europe." With it, he said, is "documentation summarizing all of the secret projects which the government has undertaken over the last five years including the current project, and that includes the code numbers, code names, the file numbers, the amounts of money spent, names of people, who received what."

He indicated that he intended to use the documents as a weapon to guarantee his safety as well as that of his family.

Link to Deaths Denied

JOHANNESBURG, March 21 (UPI) — South African govern*ment officials today strongly* denied allegations linking the nation's information scandal to the 1977 assassinations of a political candidate and his wife.

Prime Minister Pieter Botha said that the scandal had no connection with the murders of Robert and Cora Smit.

Mulder Responds

JOHANNESBURG, March 21 (Reuters) — Former Information Minister Cornelius Mulder today stepped out briefly from the political darkness to which he was consigned by South Africa's information scandal to reject allegations that the Cabinet knew about the affair.

According to a statement issued by the leaders of the ruling National Party, Mr. Mulder said today that the Cabinet was first informed of The Citizen project last Sept. 26, after Mr. Vorster had announced that he was resigning as premier for health reasons.

Italian Cabinet Takes Office

ROME, March 21, (Reuters) — Italy's new three-party minority government was sworn in today by President Sandro Pertini.

Headed by Premier Giulio Andreotti, who succeeded himself, the government is widely regarded as temporary and doomed to fall at its first parliamentary test.

Among the 21 cabinet ministers sworn in today, three are Republicans and four Social Democrats. All the others are members of Mr. Andreotti's Christian Democratic Party, which has headed every Italian government since World War II.

Border Sensors Proposed for Namibia

By Michael Berlin

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 21 (WP) — The Western attempt to salvage a United Nations plan for Namibian independence was kept alive yesterday by a U.S. offer to provide UN forces with electronic sensors to help monitor the territory's borders.

The "proximity talks" held here *on the ministerial level recessed for* at least a week to allow South Africa, the various Namibian nationalist groups and the African "front-line" states to consider a working paper on monitoring put forward by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

They will also consider Western clarifications of the other outstanding issue, the disposition of nationalist guerrilla forces inside Namibia, which is known as South-West Africa.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha told the Western negotiators during a 2½-hour meeting that he would have to take the proposals to his government and would provide an answer in a week to 10 days, according to participants in the talks.

Some of the Western delegations *seemed optimistic that the differ*ences over the mineral-rich territory were now "bridgeable," as British Foreign Secretary David Owen put it.

Mr. Vance said, after briefing UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on the progress of the talks, "Yes, we're closer, but we've got a *long way to go." He said that nego*tiations would resume at the ministerial level if necessary.

Mr. Botha said that there was "no change in the prospect for agreement. It is not close at hand. Severe difficulties have to be overcome."

U.S. officials also cautioned that "*the big issue remains the political* will of South Africa." The differences themselves are less important than the political decision in Pretoria on whether to let the UN plan go through and leave the fate of the territory which has been administered by South Africa since 1920 to an electoral process outside South *African control, the Americans* said.

The meeting with the front-line states and the leading liberation movement, the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, which followed the session with Mr. Botha, produced an "encouraging response," a Canadian official said. "*The issues have narrowed. There* is improvement."

Headman, Wife Killed

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, March 21 (AP) — A tribal headman and his wife were shot to death Monday in their village in the northern part of South-West Africa by black nationalists, the South African Defense Force here said today.

A spokesman for the force's South-West Africa command said that the nationalists, armed with submachine guns, also set fire to the village.

There was no statement from SWAPO.

Angola Claims 6 Planes

LONDON, March 21 (Reuters) — The Angolan Defense Ministry said today that its armed forces shot down six South African combat aircraft last week along the border with Namibia.

A *ministry communique, issued* in Luanda, said that the planes were downed March 13 and 14. It said that wreckage from the planes and captured documents would be put on public view.

[There was no statement from South Africa.]

Rigid Rule In Romania

(Continued from Page 1)

China. Where the Russians have broken relations with Israel and occasionally go so far as to equate its government with Hitler's, the Romanians quietly maintain rela*tions with the Israelis and with the* hard-line Arabs as well. The links with Israel have an impact on the 40,000 Jews remaining in Romania, the last of a community that numbered 800,000 before World War II. Half were exterminated by the Nazis and most of the rest emigrated to Israel.

Diversified Trade

Integral to Romania's flexibility in foreign policy is diversified for*eign trade, which reduces its eco*nomic dependence on the Soviet Union. The Romanians receive no Soviet oil, although they have reportedly asked for it to replace dwindling production. They rely on Soviet coal and iron ore and are starting to receive natural gas through a Soviet pipeline.

Still, trade with the Russians amounts to only 28 percent of Romania's foreign dealings, a proportion that has been dropping in recent years as Mr. Ceausescu has turned increasingly to the West. Several joint ventures have been started with Western corporations and the Romanians are seeking joint projects with the United States in Africa and the Middle East. The United States would provide technology, the Romanians cheap labor and political entree.

Some Romanian Communists think that they sense whispers of sympathy for their independent position among their East European neighbors, especially the Poles, Hungarians and East Germans, but they stress that they are not proselytizing. With the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in mind, they are careful to stress that, as an official put it, "the area of agreement with the Soviet Union is much larger than the area of disagreement," and that they intend to remain firmly in the Warsaw Pact and in Comecon, the Soviet bloc's counterpart of the European Common Market.

"If we took a position against the Soviet Union or against the interests of the Soviet Union," a high-ranking Romanian said, "then we *would approach a limit.*" He meant a limit of Soviet tolerance. "But we have no inclination to do so," he added.

Rebels Said to Advance On Iran Army Installation

(Continued from Page 1)

and jeeps. The city has been sealed since the battle began.

Ayatollah Mahmoud Teleghani, a close aide to Ayatollah Khomeini, drove to the Kurdish town in an attempt to end the fighting after both sides ignored peace appeals by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Premier Mehdi Bazargan, in a New Year address in Tehran, said that the army in Sanandaj had acted "to rightfully defend its base, defend the revolution and Islam."

Mr. Bazargan said that he hoped the battle, which he blamed on a "misunderstanding," would end today. "That, I hope, will be your New Year gift of peace," he said.

The Kurdish rebellion was the most violent challenge yet to Iran's revolutionary leaders. A cease-fire called by Kurdish religious and political leaders last night was never enforced. Reports said that the Kurds wanted the army to release "150 hostages" held inside the base.

In a communique broadcast by *Tehran radio, the army said that it* was obliged to defend the base but denied Kurdish charges that soldiers fired on the town's residents.

Several thousand Kurds demonstrated in Mahabad, another volatile town north of Sanandj, and condemned "recent incidents." The government and Kurdish leaders again traded charges of "counter-revolutionary acts."

Scores of people wounded in today's fighting were taken to houses for treatment because the city's hospitals were packed with wounded from previous clashes, the reports said.

Hospitals appealed for medicine and bandages and for ice to keep bodies from decomposing before burial. The appeals were broadcast by the rebel-held radio and relayed to other cities, including Tehran.

Owen Rejects Expropriation

LONDON, March 21 (Reuters) — Foreign Secretary David Owen today rejected a suggestion by a member of Parliament to take over the shah's estate in Britain and turn it into a hospital or a home for the underprivileged.

He said, "We do not believe in expropriation of property and we will not support it in our country or anywhere else." The shah owns an estate in Surrey, south of London.

Zaire Cites IMF Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

mous differences in living standards between high officials and ordinary people. Mr. Mobutu said, "You have to remember that nobody in my country works just for himself and his wife and children. Take me, for example. I lost my wife two years ago [and built her a multimillion-dollar marble mausoleum] and have nine children, but I have to take in my whole village.

"Family has the broadest possible meaning for us. Everybody who works has to support an enormous number of people."

A correspondent from the Ivory Coast asked whether his acceptance of IMF experts to supervise the notoriously corrupt customs service and monitor government finances was not equivalent to "restoring a foreign trusteeship" in Africa.

Mr. Mobutu denied the charge with heat, saying that even some European countries on the fund's board of governors had accepted IMF experts in their capitals as a condition of aid, although he pointedly said, "I will not name the countries."

Cosmos-1,089 Launched

MOSCOW, March 21 (UPI) — Cosmos-1,089 was launched today by the Soviet Union, Tass reported.

Premier Quits In Morocco

RABAT, Morocco, March 21 (AP) — Premier Ahmed Osman unexpectedly resigned today after *more than six years as head of the* government.

An announcement said that King Hassan II "received Premier Osman, who presented his resignation and expressed the wish to devote himself to the reorganization of the [government] Party of Independents."

Hassan asked Mr. Osman to remain as caretaker premier until a new chief of government is appointed. There was no immedi*ate indication of who the king* would choose.

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'78 Tax-Law Intent Seen Reversed

New IRS Rules Attacked Covering Citizens Abroad

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, March 21 (IHT) — Proposed Internal Revenue Service regulations could reverse the intent of the 1978 congressional revision of tax laws governing U.S. citizens abroad, the construction industry has charged.

In comments filed with the IRS, the Tax Fairness Committee, a lobbying arm of the construction and engineering industry, argued that in addition to ignoring the intent of Congress the new regulations require needless amounts of paperwork and create "unrealistic withholding procedures." It also contended that the cost-of-living deduction tables bear "little resemblance to reality" in many instances.

Specifically, the IRS has issued rules for filing individual returns (Publication 54 — Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens Abroad) using the new special deductions for housing, education and cost of living. The Tax Fairness Committee argues that the rules, as set forth, require unnecessary amounts of record-keeping both for individuals and the firms that employ them to document deductions.

It further contends that the wording in many instances is ambiguous — just what constitutes "reasonable costs," for example, is open to interpretation — and that the rules for withholding do not take the new deductions into sufficient account, causing many persons to pay too much in withholding taxes.

Lack of Consultation

The committee expressed the opinion that these general problems were the result of a lack of adequate consultation with those who are most affected by them.

It noted that because of the short time involved — the filing deadline was March 16 — and the lack of access to necessary information, its comments could be couched only in the most general terms. It called on the IRS to "consider establishing a process that will permit regular, ongoing, face-to-face consultations between representatives of our industry . . . and other industries in shaping a refining of the regulations over the next few months."

The group also asked that a public hearing be held before any regulations are adopted.

In presenting its comments, the committee said that the 1976 Tax Reform Act had increased the cost of keeping U.S. citizens abroad to the point where its member firms had to reduce drastically the number of Americans they employed overseas. This in turn led to a drop in business of up to $6 billion last year.

The committee explained in its filing that this decline, not only for the construction industry but for all U.S. business abroad, and its concomitant worsening of the U.S. balance of trade and payments deficits had led Congress to revise the law last year to "balance considerations of tax equity against competitive realities in the international marketplace."

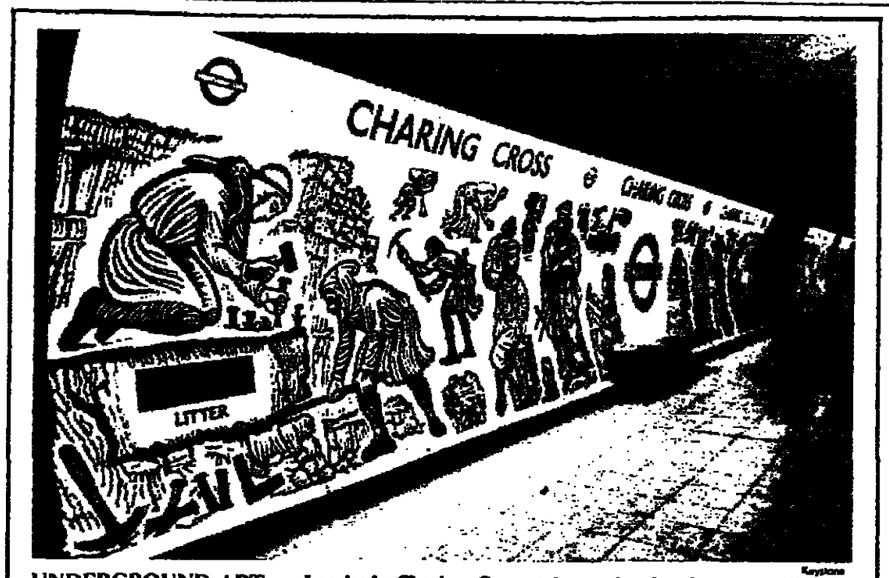
U.S. Nationals Needed

In order for U.S. business to win its fair share of the overseas markets, the filing continued, it must be able to staff its projects with U.S. nationals.

"We firmly believe," the committee said, "that it was and is the intent of Congress that the Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978 be implemented in such a way as to help improve this nation's exports and to help recapture dollars that are currently flowing out in order to bring oil and other vital resources in."

It is this intent that the regulations not only do not reflect "but, if carried to their logical extreme, will have the effect of virtually reversing" that intent, the committee declared.

The American Chambers of Commerce Abroad also will file statements with the IRS and the chairmen of three of the overseas regional groupings have asked to meet with Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal to present their views on the implementation of the tax law.



UNDERGROUND ART — London's Charing Cross tube station has been prettified by artist David Gentleman. Painting relates the erection of a cross on the site in 13th century.

Carter Is Trying to Block Budget Move

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 21 (NYT) — The White House has committed its political power and prestige to attempt to block the calling by the states of a constitutional convention to require a balanced U.S. budget.

Under instructions from President Carter, a task force with nine members is working to persuade legislatures in a half-dozen or more important states to vote down resolutions asking Congress to summon such a convention.

The president's associates said that he is fully convinced as a matter of principle, that such a convention would threaten to upset the constitutional balance of the government and to destroy the economic capacity of the nation to keep recurrent recessions from deepening into depressions.

But the administration's decision to fight the call for a convention in several states also has significant political implications, pitting the president against Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California, a leading advocate of a balanced budget, in what could become a preview of the next year's Democratic presidential primaries.

Target of Opportunity

The White House denies that its anti-convention campaign is directed at Gov. Brown. "We'd be doing exactly the same thing if he weren't involved at all," a political aide maintained. But there is no question that he presents a inviting political target of opportunity for Mr. Carter.

Twenty-eight states have approved resolutions urging Congress to call a constitutional convention to consider imposing a balanced budget, and two more are expected to do so shortly. Under the Constitution, Congress must summon such a conclave when 34 states request it.

Led by Richard Moe, counsel to Vice President Mondale, the White House task force is telephoning governors and legislative leaders of both parties in states that have not yet acted on the convention issue, urging them to sidetrack or defeat such proposals, to hold the number of supporting states below 34.

Coalition Assailed

Cooperating with the administration campaign is Citizens for the Constitution, a group brought together last week by Lt. Gov. Thomas O'Neill 3d of Massachusetts to lobby against a convention. White House claims that Gov. O'Neill's group is "entirely independent" are regarded as open to some doubt.

The National Taxpayers Union, which is supporting the convention drive, charged that the Gov. O'Neill's group was composed of "those who benefit from inflationary deficit spending." Attending the coalition's meeting were representatives of labor unions, civil rights and public interest groups.

In deciding to work against the convention, Mr. Carter relied on confidential reports from Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Lawrence Tribe of Harvard Law School, a constitutional authority.

Mr. Schultze advised the president that a constitutional amendment making a balanced budget binding "would guarantee that short-lived economic recessions are converted into long-lasting depressions;" that it would be "impossible to administer," and that it would threaten to subject the budget to judicial control.

Mr. Schultze argued that the framers of the Constitution "recognized that mankind cannot predict the future," and that they "resisted saddling us with the specific economic and fiscal measures that were suitable to their own times. We owe our own descendants no less."

New Tax Is a Possibility

Carter Considering Oil-Price Decontrol

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, March 21 (NYT) — The Carter administration is actively considering an energy program that would combine the phased lifting of price controls on domestic crude oil with a tax at the wellhead or on oil-company profits, White House officials said yesterday.

President Carter discussed the idea in general terms with congressional leaders at a White House breakfast yesterday morning, according to the House Democratic leader, James Wright of Texas, and promised to provide more details in the next few days.

Such a program, if implemented, would increase the cost of gasoline and home heating oil, but administration officials hope that it also would encourage conservation. A new tax would raise as much as $15 billion in revenues, and White House strategists are weighing whether that should be returned to the consumer under some sort of rebate scheme.

Mr. Carter is expected to outline his administration's plans to deal with the energy situation in a nationally televised speech, tentatively set for March 29.

'Bold Steps'

In a speech yesterday before the National Press Club here, Hamilton Jordan, the president's top political aide, said that he expected Mr. Carter to announce "bold steps" to deal with the energy situation.

Referring to Monday's daylong administration conference at Camp David, Md., Mr. Jordan said: "The president, with his energy and economic advisers, spent the entire day hearing presentations and analyses of the problems that face this country. He will be making decisions, consulting with Congress, and he will be taking what I think will be described as bold steps to confront the energy crisis."

Mr. Wright said after the breakfast meeting that, although Mr. Carter had not made up his mind on many details of the plan, "he mentioned the possibility of a tax, accompanied by decontrol [of domestic oil] over a period of time."

Mandatory price controls on domestic oil, which average $3 to $4 per barrel less than the world price, will end May 31. After that, the president will have the authority to continue the controls, lift them in stages or end them before Sept. 30, 1981.

It would require congressional approval, however, to impose either a "windfall-profits tax" on the oil companies or a wellhead tax that would equal the difference between the domestic price and the world price.

Senior administration officials stressed today that Mr. Carter had not decided which route to take or whether to impose a tax at all. They said that he intended to take more soundings on Capitol Hill to insure that whatever he proposes will have the enthusiastic support of at least the Democratic leadership.

A congressional battle over a new tax would be a certainty, but the president's advisers believe that the political atmosphere today is different from last year, when the 95th Congress rejected Mr. Carter's crude-oil equalization tax. That proposal would gradually have closed the gap between domestic and foreign oil prices by means of a tax, the revenues of which would have been returned to the consumers in the form of a credit.

A similar fate might await a new tax proposal this year, but Mr. Carter's political strategists believe that even a losing battle on such a popular issue could help the president politically.

Regarding a new tax, the president is likely to choose among the following options:

- A windfall-profits tax, designed to capture the windfall that the oil industry would receive from the decontrol of the prices of oil already discovered and flowing. Administration officials concede that this would be difficult to administer because of the sophisticated accounting techniques of the oil companies, which handle the production, refining and marketing of the product.
- An excess-profits tax, which would affect any earnings that exceed a company's historical pattern.
- A severance tax, assessed at the wellhead, that would be tailored to the difference between the prices of decontrolled domestic oil and uncontrolled foreign oil, and would deny the profit to the oil companies.

CIA Says It Confirms Forecast That Russia Faces Oil Shortage

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP) — The CIA has reported that new analyses appear to confirm an earlier forecast that, without policy changes, the Soviet Union will experience an oil shortage in the 1980s.

The CIA also has predicted a drop in Soviet economic growth to an annual rate of 2.5 percent for the years 1981 to 1985, more than a point below the average rate for the period that started in 1976.

The Soviet Union would export oil to the West until 1981, the CIA predicted, after which it would become an importer of Western oil. That forecast is based on the assumption that Soviet oil production will peak at 590 million metric tons next year and fall to 500 million in 1985.

It also assumes that net Soviet shipments of oil to Communist countries will increase to an annual 95 million tons next year and stay at that level until 1985.

China Seen Missing Coal Target

WASHINGTON, March 21 (Reuters) — China will be unable to achieve its plan for doubling coal production to more than a billion tons a year by 1987, the CIA said in a report yesterday.

The study said that the goal is "clearly beyond industry capabilities." China currently mines more than a half-billion tons each year. China kept production high during the last 20 years by expanding existing shafts and opening small rural mines, the report said, but no longer can expand in this manner.

U.S. Panel Exonerates Ex-Sen. Brooke

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, March 21 (WP) — After a 10-month investigation, the Senate Ethics Committee said yesterday that the transgressions of former Sen. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts were not serious enough to warrant any punishment.

The committee said that it could find no evidence of any wrongdoing on the former Republican senator's part except a sworn misstatement regarding his personal finances, which Mr. Brooke has admitted was false.

Allegations of improper behavior on Mr. Brooke's part contributed substantially to his defeat in November by Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., who was then a U.S. representative. Mr. Brooke was the only black member of the Senate. "I'm not bitter," Mr. Brooke said repeatedly in a telephone interview yesterday, adding that he regarded the committee's report as "a vindication."

"It all started mushrooming," Mr. Brooke said of the allegations against him that appeared persistently last year, mostly in newspaper accounts. "I got caught up in it, and I didn't know where it was coming from." Later in the interview, Mr. Brooke acknowledged that he did know where it had started — in a messy divorce proceeding with his long-estranged wife, Remigia.

Division of Assets

During a bitter battle over the division of their assets, Mr. Brooke swore in a deposition taken by his wife's lawyer that he owed a man $49,000 when, in fact, he owed only $2,000. That $47,000 discrepancy, the committee said yesterday, amounted to "the giving of false testimony under oath by a United States senator" and was "improper conduct which reflects unfavorably on the United States Senate."

The committee found, however, that this was not "sufficiently serious to justify the severe disciplinary actions specified" in Senate rules — censure, expulsion, or a recommendation that a senator be stripped of seniority or positions of responsibility.

Since Mr. Brooke is no longer a senator, the committee's role in his case is moot. Because he is not a senator, "no [further] investigation pursuant to the committee's rules of procedure is required," the panel said. The committee said that it had found "credible evidence which provides cause to conclude that violations within the jurisdiction of the committee have occurred."

"I can't condone a misstatement under oath," Mr. Brooke said yesterday. But he noted that it had taken place "outside the courtroom," and added that, "if you're ever in a divorce, you'll discover that they're more interested in your assets than your liabilities."

Edward Brooke

Mr. Brooke's defeat last fall was a source of sadness and discomfort to friends and admirers in the Senate. One of them noted yesterday that the liberal Republican had been less effective in the last four years of his Senate career than he had been earlier, but that he remained a tough fighter on the issues that mattered most to him. For example, he was the leader of successful efforts in the Senate to fight off efforts by the House to ban federal spending on abortions for poor women.

Black leaders say privately that Mr. Brooke was a quiet but effective operator on behalf of issues helpful to minorities, often using his Washington apartment for unpublicized but important strategic planning sessions.

The committee report said that the panel could not pass judgment on some of the complicated financial dealings that it had considered because it lacked sufficient information. One of these dealings was a payment of $27,500 that Mr. Brooke said was a loan, but that, the committee said, might have been a return on an earlier investment. Whatever it was, Mr. Brooke failed to report it properly, the committee said.

The committee cleared him of charges that he falsely had claimed his daughters as dependents on tax returns and that he was aware of the improper receipt of Medicaid benefits by his late mother-in-law. The committee noted that Mr. Brooke's records and financial reports were often incomplete, but said that "most" of those problems were "due to the careless fashion in which the reports were prepared." The committee did not explain its use of the word "most."

$73,000 Paid For Odd Jobs, Senator Says

WASHINGTON, March 21 (Reuters) — U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, said yesterday that an employee of the Inter-American Development Bank earns more than $73,000 a year for sharpening pencils and filling water pitchers.

Sen. Inouye said that the employee, according to his job description, directs a staff that arranges meetings and conferences. But the senator said that the employee actually performs menial tasks at an annual salary of $73,098.

Sen. Inouye — whose annual congressional salary is $57,500 — made the allegation at a subcommittee meeting at which Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal appeared to seek funds for international aid programs.

The 41-nation development bank administers loans for projects in Latin and South American countries.

CIA Ex-Agent Was Punished Unduly, U.S. Court Rules

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, March 21 (WP) — The Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that a lower court improperly punished former CIA agent Frank Snepp by imposing thousands of dollars of damages on him for violating the agency's secrecy agreement.

However, the court agreed that Mr. Snepp did breach his secrecy contract by publishing "Decent Interval," a book about the 1975 U.S. evacuation of Vietnam, without prior screening by the CIA.

It also reaffirmed its earlier view that the secrecy agreement — required of all CIA employees — does not violate First Amendment free speech guarantees.

But the court ruled that the sort of damages imposed on Mr. Snepp would be proper only if he had disclosed classified information, which the government did not charge.

Ruling Too Severe

In light of that, the court said that the seizure of all of Mr. Snepp's earnings from the book, as a district court had ordered, was too severe.

The government now has several options, including going back to district court and arguing that classified material was disclosed. It also independently could seek punitive damages — a less harsh alternative. This would require a jury trial, the court said, which Mr. Snepp was denied by the district court.

The partial reversal and remanding in the Snepp case was confined to the punishment imposed on the former intelligence analyst. Alexandria U.S. District Court Judge Oren Lewis had ordered the confiscation of all of Mr. Snepp's earnings from the book — now approaching $100,000 — by imposing a "constructive trust" on the money.

Punitive Damages

Judge Lewis' action was based on the government's contention that Mr. Snepp had a relationship of trust with the agency similar to that which a banker has to depositors. By breaching the agreement, the judge ruled in December, 1977, Mr. Snepp also had broken this "fiduciary obligation," and, like a banker, had to return his "ill-gotten gain."

Frank Snepp

The judges said that they thought the goverment was entitled to punitive damages of a more conventional sort and may be "entitled to more" than that. This, however, would have to be decided by a jury.

The government's case against Mr. Snepp was its second major effort to enforce the CIA secrecy agreement. The same circuit court upheld the agreement in the case of former CIA official Victor Marchetti. That case involved disclosure of classified information, however, and Mr. Snepp's lawyer, Mark Lynch, argued that the agreement did not apply to disclosures of non-classified material.

Mr. Snepp's book was harshly critical of what he called the "botched" evacuation of Saigon during and after its capture by the North Vietnamese in 1975.

Its publication, without screening, provoked an unusually strong reaction from CIA Director Stansfield Turner, in part because it came at a time of increasing CIA concern about its ability to keep secrets. Adm. Turner testified at Mr. Snepp's trial that the book had discouraged otherwise willing informants from aiding the CIA in its overseas intelligence-gatherir.g efforts.

U.S. Action Is Ruled Out In Police Strip-Searches

By Larry Green

CHICAGO, March 21 — The U.S. Justice Department has decided not to take criminal or civil action against police in the Chicago area who have forced women to be stripped for searches after arresting them for minor traffic violations and other petty offenses, it was announced yesterday.

The decision was made despite a finding by the U.S. attorney's office in Chicago that "for a number of years there has been a widespread practice in Chicago and many suburban police departments" to conduct the strip-searches, which women have described as "humiliating" and "degrading."

"It is the considered judgment of experienced lawyers that it would be fruitless to pursue criminal charges," Thomas Sullivan, U.S. attorney for the northern district of Illinois, said yesterday. It would be difficult, Mr. Sullivan added, "to prove willful violation of civil rights."

Almost all of the alleged searches were conducted by police matrons.

Mr. Sullivan also said that, because the police agencies involved have issued guidelines limiting such searches, he would not institute a civil case asking the courts to bar strip-searches after arrests for minor offenses. "However," Mr. Sullivan said, "if we encounter cases involving additional aggravating circumstances, we will consider presenting the matter to the grand jury."

A spokeswoman for the Illinois American Civil Liberties Union, which has filed a class-action civil-rights suit seeking to prohibit the searches and to win compensation for women who have been strip-searched, said that the practice apparently is continuing.

"We have had reports of searches that have happened in Chicago within the last week," said Sheila Meyer, the organization's public-information director.

Mr. Sullivan said that since Feb. 12, when a Chicago television station disclosed the practice, his office had received complaints from "approximately 150 women" that they were strip-searched by Chicago or suburban police officers following arrests for traffic violations or other minor offenses.

Los Angeles Times

TWA Will Seek Right to Increase Atlantic Fares

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP) — Trans World Airlines said yesterday that it plans to ask the Civil Aeronautics Board for permission to add a 7-percent surcharge to transatlantic fares and cargo shipments because of increases in the cost of jet fuel.

TWA said that it would apply soon for the surcharge. If approved, it would apply to travel beginning May 1 and to tickets purchased on or after April 15, the company said.

TWA spokesman Richard Greenberg said that the rapid increases in international fuel costs are expected to add more than $50 million to TWA's fuel bill during the next 12 months. Fuel prices this summer may be 40 percent higher than last year, he said.

A number of other airlines, including United and American, have filed with the CAB for general fare increases, citing higher fuel costs as a major factor.

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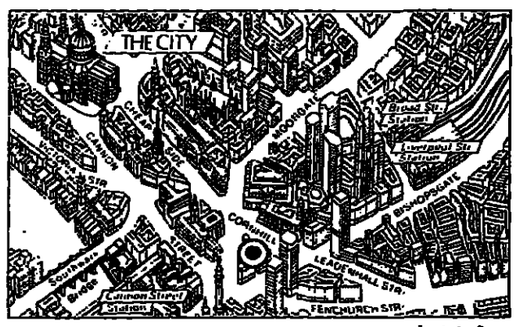

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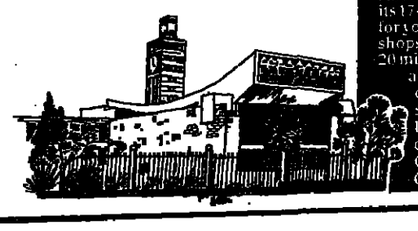

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Despite Need for Health Care

Jobs Scarce for Mexican Doctors

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — On a wall of the school of medicine at Mexico National University, students have painted a seemingly obvious message for a nation in which half the population receives no medical attention: "We demand the right to work. Medicine for the people."

Yet every year thousands of newly graduated doctors, whose education has cost the country millions of dollars, are unable to find work. And among those who are granted residencies in government hospitals or who have enough capital to establish their own practices, most remain in the urban centers of Mexico City, Guadalajara and Monterrey.

The paradox of having unemployed doctors in a nation with poor medical standards reflects the problems of organizing a health service in a developing country that has a free-market economy. The situation also underlies the challenge that Mexico faces in adjusting its educational system to meet its economic and social needs.

In recent years, Mexican governments have vociferously promoted the idea that everyone has a right to a free higher education. As a result, the number of universities and of university students has grown much faster than the economy's ability to employ graduates. At the same time, with overcrowded classrooms and hard-pressed teachers, the quality of education in state institutions has fallen sharply.

With governments unwilling to risk a political outcry over educational freedom, few efforts have been made to guide students toward the disciplines most needed for the country's development. Today, for example, there is a shortage of agronomists and engineers and a surplus of lawyers and architects.

This phenomenon is most dramatic in medicine. Because the medical profession always has been thought of as respectable and lucrative, a disproportionate number of students want to become doctors. In 1967, Mexico had 20,000 medical students, in 1971 it had 41,000 and today it has 80,000, almost twice as many as the United States has.

In the last six years, the number of medical schools has risen to 54 from 25, although many of these lack the resources, equipment or qualified teaching personnel to maintain acceptable levels of education. A number are small and unregistered but expensive. They appeal mainly to U.S. students unable to get into U.S. medical schools.

The absence of teaching hospitals in Mexico has increased the pressure on government and private hospitals to try to insure the obligatory one-year internship. "How can you go around a ward visiting patients trailed by 20 interns?" an experienced doctor asked. "How can you expect a patient to be poked by 20 students?"

Dropout Rate

Because of inadequate screening, the dropout rate at medical schools is more than 25 percent. "Many of those entering medical school think the studies will not be arduous and that it is an easy way of changing their socio-economic status," said Dr. Octavio Rivero Serrano, the director of the national university's medical faculty. "They have a deformed image of what a doctor should be, how he works and what his role is in contemporary society."

After six years of training, however, the young doctor comes face to face with realities. Last year, 9,000 doctors were graduated, but only 2,800, mainly specialists, found full- or part-time employment in the government health system. The rest entered private practice or found work outside the profession.

Of Mexico's 65 million inhabitants, only a tiny urban minority has access to private medicine. Further, while the very wealthy tend to go to Houston or New York for medical attention, middle-class Mexicans have found their purchasing power badly eroded by the high inflation of recent years.

"I was lucky," a 34-year-old doctor said. "My father-in-law gave me $20,000 to set up my office. It's quite flashy so it attracts patients. Still, on a good day, I only have six or seven patients. Some of my contemporaries, though, are lucky if they have two or three patients a day."

A more serious problem is the government's inability to use the doctors that it educates to attack the nation's broader health problem. The health problems of about 20 million Mexicans are covered by the social-security system, which this year has a budget of $4.5 billion. But the rest of the nation — 45 million people — is the responsibility of the Health Ministry, which has a budget of $660 million.

In other words, Mexicans without regular employment, particularly those in the countryside, may never see a doctor. "I'd be prepared to work in the countryside for a few years, but I can't just go and set up practice in a small town because my patients couldn't afford to keep me," a young doctor said. The government is not set up to support him there either.

Mr. Rivero said that the nation's health problems should be looked at more broadly. "It's more important to provide a village with drinking water, nutrition and employment than with a doctor," he said. "It's also often more useful to send social workers and health promoters to the countryside."

He said that, although students want the prestige of being doctors, medical education should encourage students to take paramedical training. "We're in the absurd situation of having two doctors for every nurse," he said. "We've got 60,000 doctors and fewer than 30,000 nurses."

Since he became head of the faculty two years ago, Mr. Rivero has tried, with considerable success, to limit the number of students. "In 1974, we had 6,000 entrants," he said. "Last year, we had 2,100." Nationwide, however, the number of medical students has continued to rise.

Associated Press

NEW BABY — Tricia Nixon Cox, accompanied by her husband, Edward, leaves a New York hospital yesterday with their son, Christopher, who was born a week ago.

Chinese Emigration Is Nearing Record Exodus of 1962 Famine

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG (WP) — China has witnessed in the last few weeks the most extensive exodus of its citizens since the famine year of 1962, the apparent result of economic dissatisfaction and reduced border patrols during the war against Vietnam.

Authorities in Hong Kong, the destination of most of the emigrating Chinese, say that at least 56,000 persons have crossed the border legally or illegally in the last 11 weeks, compared with about 100,000 for all of last year.

The Chinese government, whose relaxed travel rules have helped stimulate the exodus, has apparently done little to reduce it.

The Chinese press, in recent months, has acknowledged the country's problems of overpopulation and underemployment. Travelers report that Chinese coming into increasing contact with relatively well-to-do foreigners and seeing more reports on Western life in the official Chinese press are outspokenly critical of their own living standards, although they often express the hope that the government will improve the situation.

But Chinese who now have a chance to leave legally because of relatives abroad "all say they want to get out as quickly as possible," said a recent traveler who visited several such families.

3,000 Visa Requests

The Chinese emigrants deluged the U.S. immigration office here with 3,000 visa applications in February, compared with a rate of only about 30 a month a year ago. But the brunt of the influx of emigrants is being absorbed by Hong Kong's overloaded housing and welfare services. Hong Kong officials anticipate at least 300,000 new residents this year in this city of 4.5 million if the exodus continues.

"It's bloody frightening," a Hong Kong official said. Several appeals by the British government to Peking have had no apparent effect, and Hong Kong Gov. Murray Mac Lehose is expected to raise the matter when he visits Peking later this month, the first visit by a Hong Kong governor to China since the Communist takeover in 1949.

Officials here say that a particularly significant jump in the number of illegal immigrants since the beginning of the year appears to be, in part, because of China's invasion of Vietnam. They suggest that the war has drawn away some Chinese troops that had been used to patrol the portions of Guangdong (Kwangtung) province near Hong Kong. "Before, people might be sneaking over in groups of 5 or 6, but now they can come in groups of 30 or 40," an observer said.

Turned Back 7,061

According to a Hong Kong spokesman, 27,598 persons with exit permits crossed the border this year through last Sunday. In that same period, Hong Kong border police captured 7,061 Chinese trying to cross the border illegally and turned them back to Chinese border guards. The government estimates that at least four illegal emigrants cross the border undetected for every one that is caught; at this rate, there would have been 28,000 illegal emigrants this year, and the number will have exceeded the estimated total for all of last year, about 32,000, by the end of this month.

Last year, 71,000 persons with exit permits crossed the border, while 8,192 without permits were caught and returned to Chinese border officials. Peking has punished unsuccessful escapees lightly, cutting their grain rations slightly and detaining them briefly. Anyone who manages to elude the Chinese and Hong Kong border guards and reach the urban areas of the British colony is allowed to stay. Several illegal immigrants interviewed here said they made many escape attempts.

According to Hong Kong records, since the Communist takeover of China in 1949 the only period in which the number of emigrants exceeded this year's was in May, 1962, when 50,000 Chinese crossed the border illegally in 23 days. The Great Leap Forward economic experiments of the late 1950s had collapsed, and bad weather had ruined crops and created a famine. "They were just walking over the fences in droves," a Briton who witnessed the 1962 influx said.

During the 1962 deluge, the British authorities for a while arrested the illegal emigrants and turned them back to China, something they had not done before. Hong Kong revived this policy again in 1974, after 24,000 illegal emigrants joined what was then a record 55,000 legal emigrants.

Post-Mao Policy

The current increase in legal emigration grows out of the post-Mao Peking government's desire to win favor among overseas Chinese, who provide a lucrative source of investment in the Chinese economy and are an important source of political support in regaining control of Taiwan. Local authorities in China appear to have been given permission to issue exit permits to Chinese residents whose overseas relatives have asked for them, without any approval from higher authorities.

Many overseas Chinese seeking to bring families out of China live in Hong Kong. Those that live in other parts of the world, except for the United States and Canada, have found it difficult to persuade the immigration authorities of their home countries to accept their relatives, so many have remained here.

The illegal emigrants reaching here are, in many cases, young, single men, who help fill Hong Kong's factories with cheap labor. Many are high school graduates sent to rural jobs in China because of a lack of office positions and college places.

11,000 Victims

Japan, Doctors Under Fire Over Drug-Caused Disease

By William Chapman

TOKYO (WP) — The first symptom is usually a peculiar hardening and heaviness in the victim's feet and ankles, as if they were tightly encased in some thick rubber substance. The toes seem to be stuck together and immovable; the feet feel as though they were strapped into very tight shoes.

Later, there are grotesque deformities of the hands and legs, accompanied by severe pains. It becomes impossible to walk. Speech becomes difficult and eyesight begins to weaken, ending for many in blindness.

These are the crippling results of Japan's most dreaded disease, smon, a nervous disorder that struck thousands here before a household drug believed to be the cause was taken off the market.

More than 11,000 Japanese have been damaged by smon in the past two decades. Years of litigation against drug companies and the government in 25 courts have produced court-awarded damage payments totaling more than $100 million.

The disease also has provoked criticism of the government's drug-evaluating system, of the prescription habits of Japanese doctors, and of the companies that sold the damaging drug as a harmless household remedy for diarrhea.

Smon (subacute myelo-optico-neuropathy) outbreaks occurred in several communities as early as the 1950s. Since then, hundreds of victims have been hospitalized or confined to wheelchairs; thousands of others have been crippled so badly that they cannot work. One in 20 victims has been blinded totally.

The cause has been identified by medical researchers as clioquinol, a substance used in anti-diarrhea medicines around the world for decades. It is said to be still widely prescribed in less-developed countries where drug regulations are weak. A growing number of Japanese judges have accepted the investigators' finding and labeled clioquinol as the cause of smon. Two drug companies and the Japanese government have, in effect, accepted that finding and offered to settle out of court; a third drug company that marketed clioquinol insists that smon is caused by a virus.

A major remaining question baffles the experts: Why Japan? Clioquinol has been marketed in several forms throughout the world since 1899. Small numbers of smon cases have been verified in France, West Germany, Holland and Sweden, but no other country has yet reported smon on so large a scale as has Japan.

Some authorities have speculated about racial factors peculiar to the Japanese. For a time, drug companies contended that because smon did not spread in other countries, clioquinol could not be blamed. But courts are blaming the heavy dosages prescribed by Japanese doctors.

According to the opinion of the Tokyo district court, "the large scale outbreaks of smon in Japan can be concluded to be due to the wide use of larger daily doses and longer periods of administration in Japan than in foreign countries."

"In Japan, doctors used it as an anti-diarrhea medicine and prescribed large doses of it for long periods of time," said an attorney who has represented smon victims. "But in other countries it was not prescribed by doctors. It was only sold in shops and kept around the house and lots of it was thrown out periodically."

In Japan, physicians are permitted to fill their prescriptions directly for patients. The more drugs they prescribe, the more money they make.

A government-financed research group pinpointed clioquinol as the cause of smon in 1970 after finding that many patients with similar nervous disorders had taken large doses for long periods. The Japanese government promptly banned sales of the drug.

"That was a good decision," the attorney said, "but still the government is responsible because it authorized the importing and manufacturing of clioquinol, even though it was known to have caused side effects in other countries." The government has accepted a "social responsibility" for the injuries, but contends that it did not know of bad side effects when it authorized the sale of medicines containing clioquinol.

Adverse effects of clioquinol on nervous systems were noted as early as 1935 in Argentina, but the drug was used widely here until 1970 and was in the medical kits of Japanese soldiers in World War II.

Because the drug damages the nervous system, the disease is rarely curable. Dr. Itsuzo Shigematsu, a prominent physician who headed the Japanese government investigation of smon in the late 1960s, estimates that only 20 percent of the victims — those who have taken it for a short time — can be cured.

Twenty-five suits, naming more than 4,700 smon victims as defendants, have been filed so far; 20 have been won. The total damage awards exceed $107 million.

Obituaries

Albert Hodge, Was TV's Captain Video

NEW YORK, March 21 (UPI) — Albert Hodge, 67, a hero to millions of starry-eyed children who knew him only as television's Captain Video, has been found dead in the small Manhattan hotel room where he lived alone with his memories.

Mr. Hodge had also been known to an older generation as the Green Hornet, a radio hero who battled crime and fought for the American way. The actor, who had been virtually out of work since his science-fiction kiddie show went off the air in 1956, had been living alone at the George Washington Hotel for the last four years, according to a clerk.

On Monday, police discovered his body in his room, which reportedly was filled with memorabilia of his career. It has lain unclaimed at the Bellevue morgue since. Personnel at the Manhattan medical examiner's office could not reveal the cause of death.

Mr. Hodge's show, which lasted seven years, was distributed to about 160 television stations by the old Dumont network that later was taken over by Metromedia.

Mr. Hodge played a few small television parts in Hollywood in the late 1950s, but the acting jobs became harder to find and he had to earn his living in an assortment of sales jobs.

There is no mention of Mr. Hodge in many books listing celebrities of early television, and the film of his old shows was destroyed — reportedly sold for their chemical content for 7 cents a pound.

Gardner Murphy

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI) — Gardner Murphy, 83, a psychologist whose research included the study of extrasensory perception, died Sunday of cardiac arrest.

Mr. Murphy studied religion, philosophy and the classics as well as psychology. His work in psychology included exploration of how the discipline could reduce the possibility of wars.

He served as director of research at the Menninger Foundation and later taught at George Washington University.

In an autobiographical sketch, Mr. Murphy defended the pursuit of psychic phenomena: "How far can any science get by laying down rules as to what can and what cannot happen? . . . The scientific challenge to create a kind of field theory sufficiently open to provide a place for the main parapsychological findings still stands."

News Analysis

Soviet Navy Seen Gaining In Quality and Flexibility

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT) — A boast by Adm. Sergei Gorshkov that the Soviet Navy has achieved "significantly greater operational capabilities" is supported by two recent striking examples of the flexibility of Soviet sea power.

During the border war between China and Vietnam the Soviet Pacific Fleet sent at least seven major ships and an undisclosed number of submarines into the South China Sea to demonstrate Soviet support for Vietnam and, probably, to monitor radio traffic from both sides in the war.

While the U.S. Navy is trying to scrape together a small squadron, to be known as the 5th Fleet, for service in the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union maintains 18 to 20 ships in those waters.

Reflecting on the comment by Adm. Gorshkov, who is commander of the Soviet Navy, Rear Adm. Sumner Shapiro, director of U.S. naval intelligence, said that there was every indication that the Russians intended to use their navy to extend "Soviet military, political and economic influence throughout the world."

Many Warnings

Adm. Shapiro's remarks to the Sea Power Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee cannot be dismissed as simply another Navy plea for more money and ships. Similar warnings have come from Oslo, Tokyo, London and Paris, from every capital, in fact, that is involved even peripherally in the global balance of naval power.

The expansion last year of the Soviet submarine-launched ballistic missile force, which includes about 40 percent of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, is only one aspect of the Soviet naval program.

Equally important in the eyes of senior officers in the United States and abroad is the steady qualitative improvement in ships.

The Soviet Navy, according to Adm. Shapiro, has 266 ships ranging upward in size from light frigate, and it built 10 ships last year.

Naval intelligence expects this annual rate of building to continue. But because older ships are retired as new and larger vessels join the fleet, the overall force of warships is expected to decline slightly in the next 10 years.

The most innovative ship in the Soviet program is a large new vessel that intelligence analysts believe is the Soviet Union's first nuclear-powered surface ship, described as nearly the size of a battleship. It is about 650 feet long, displaces 25,000 tons and is expected to be equipped with a range of weapons systems.

There are also reports, as yet unconfirmed, that the Soviet Navy is developing a new submarine. According to these reports, the submarine has been built in a covered shipyard, which may account for the limited information available from reconnaisance satellites.

The boat, said to be made of light and strong titanium, is able to dive deeper than any other Soviet submarine, according to the reports. If it passes its trials, experts said, it will probably be armed with ballistic missiles carrying three targeted warheads each, with a range of 4,680 miles.

The Soviet aircraft-carrier building program now appears to include four ships of the Kiev class.

The second ship of this class, the Minsk, is expected to be deployed shortly in the Mediterranean and the third ship, probably named the Kharkov, is to join the fleet in about two years.

When Trials End

Some Pentagon sources believe that when the Minsk has completed trials with aircraft it will be assigned to the Pacific fleet based at Vladivostok. Alternatively, it could become part of the Indian Ocean squadron.

The Soviet carriers are armed and equipped for anti-submarine and anti-aircraft protection of the surface fleet, rather than for long-range air strikes against shore targets. This should enable the surface ships to venture into areas where they could expect hostile attack by aircraft and submarines.

Adm. Shapiro sees the qualitative improvements in the Soviet Navy as "a direct threat" to U.S. interests and a "significant challenge" in many ocean areas.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Navy expects the balance between the two fleets to be further altered by the Soviet replacement of older land-based bombers by the new bomber, called the Backfire in the West, armed with Cruise missiles. The deployment of Backfire squadrons in the southwest of the Soviet Union and probably in Bulgaria has already increased the hazards of operations by the 6th Fleet and other NATO navies in the eastern Mediterranean.

Spain-Denmark Exchange

MADRID, March 21 (AP) — Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre and Danish Ambassador Mogens Wandel-Petersen, today exchanged the instruments ratifying an agreement of cultural cooperation between their nations.

Housing Agency Bombed in Italy

MILAN, March 21 (AP) — Bombs blew up three offices of a government housing agency in Milan, shattering windows of nearby apartments and damaging parked cars, police reported today.

Authorities said that they believed it was the work of Armed Groups for Counterpower, a leftist terrorist organization that had claimed two abortive bombings against the same offices last week.

The bombings followed by few hours the assassination of Mino Pecorelli, the editor of a political weekly in Rome. His slaying was attributed by a woman caller to the New Anarchist Nucleus. There had been no previous mention by terrorists of such an organization, and authorities expressed doubts about the authenticity of the claim.

Heathrow Inspector Strike

LONDON, March 21 (Reuters) — Immigration officers at Heathrow airport went on a 24-hour strike today for more pay. Only a skeleton staff was available to inspect the luggage of passengers arriving at London's main international airport.

Grenada Regime Recognized by 3

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, March 21 (AP) — Barbados, Guyana and Jamaica announced yesterday that they had extended recognition to the revolutionary government of Grenada, a week after the coup in which Prime Minister Eric Gairy was ousted.

Meanwhile, Maurice Bishop, the leader of the coup, announced the receipt of a letter of resignation from Sir Eric. The former prime minister fled to New York, where he made unsuccessful appeals to the United States, Britain and Canada for aid in crushing the rebellion.

Mr. Bishop, who led the opposition New Jewel Movement before the coup in the Caribbean island nation, also expressed concern that a counterrevolution might be fomented by unidentified foreign mercenaries.

Partisans Attack Nicaragua Posts In Five Towns

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 21 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas attacked National Guard outposts last night in five cities, inflicting casualties, military sources reported today.

Sources said heavily armed Sandinista National Front partisans struck in the cities of Chinandega, El Viejo, Chichigalpa, San Antonio and Leon.

Unofficial sources said that three guardsmen were killed in Chinandega, 80 miles northwest of the capital, when the Sandinistas attacked military patrols.

The guerrillas, broadcasting from the rebel radio station, "Radio Sandino," said yesterday that a new offensive would be staged before an alleged U.S.-backed coup could overthrow President Anastasio Somoza.

For the last two weeks the Sandinistas have said that the U.S. government, local businessmen, moderate dissidents and disaffected National Guard officers were planning to overthrow Somoza to forestall a leftist takeover.

London Druids Herald Spring

LONDON, March 21 (AP) — Snow fell today in parts of England, but here, under cloudy skies, 50 druids gathered to herald the first day of spring with blasts from antique trumpets.

Prayers, chants and a ceremony with wine and grain followed as the order celebrated their annual ritual. Gathered in a circle, in the shadow of the Tower of London, the druids were watched by an amused lunchtime crowd.

Druidism was thought to have been a religion of Celtic Britain and Gaul, but was wiped out by the Romans about A.D. 58. Roman records describing ceremonies gave rise to modern imitations.

Ugandan Exiles Plan to Govern 'Liberated' Area

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, March 21 (UPI) — Ugandan exile groups announced today that they will hold a unity conference on Friday to create "liberated zone" administrations in Uganda and to map the country's future if, as they hope, President Idi Amin is overthrown.

The meeting is to be held in Moshi, 250 miles north of here on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. The so-called liberated regions of Uganda cover about 5,000 square miles which have been occupied by an invasion force from Tanzania for the last month.

Former Ugandan President Milton Obote is one of the leaders of the exile movement. Although he is a close friend of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, several exile organizations believe that leader Mr. Obote led the country into chaos during his presidency.

Western diplomatic sources said today that the situation on the war-front appeared to be quiet. They said, however, that the Amin forces were offering much greater resistance to the Tanzanian advance.

New York Man Gets Jail Term In Sub Scheme

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21 (UPI) — A New York man was sentenced yesterday to four years in prison for trying to swindle a businessman in a phony plot to hijack a nuclear submarine.

James Cosgrove, 26, of Geneva, N.Y., is the second man to be sentenced in the case. His co-defendant, Edward Mendenhall, 24, of Rochester, N.Y., was sentenced last week to the maximum of five years in prison.

They originally had been charged with conspiring to steal the nuclear submarine Trepang from its base in New London, Conn. That charge was reduced to wire fraud. Cosgrove pleaded guilty in December after a jury convicted Mendenhall.

Cosgrove, who was once a member of the Trepang's crew, said that the plan was to get someone to put up "front money" by telling him of a phony plot to steal the submarine. Mendenhall suggested a St. Louis businessman that he had worked for. The businessman telephoned the FBI after the two told him of the plot.

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Gifts

Bicentennial Rock Generates Pile of Complaints

PORTNALONG, Isle of Skye, Scotland (AP) — Britain's Bicentennial gift to the United States — a replica of the Magna Charta mounted on a large granite stone — has left a trail of financial woe, bounced checks and bankruptcy.

"It's not a present from the people of Britain. It's a present from a few British tradesmen who have not been paid for their work," said Donald Peteranna, head of Uist Builders, which supplied the 3-billion-year-old chunk of granite.

He said that he is £800 (about $1,600) in debt from moving the four-ton stone from a remote beach in the Outer Hebrides to the Scottish mainland.

The craftsmen who shaped the stone say that they are owed £1,000.

The goldsmith who made the case for the Magna Charta replica says that he lost £40,000 on the job and is bankrupt.

The Foreign Office says that the unpaid bills are all very regrettable, "but the government has an overall duty to the taxpayer and that is paramount."

The gift stands in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol, where one guide recently was heard explaining to a group of children that the Magna Charta represented an early demand for human rights — "just like President Carter talks about all the time."

For the U.S. Bicentennial in 1976, Britain lent to the United States one of the four existing copies of Magna Charta, a manifesto of liberties that the English barons forced King John to sign in 1215. The copy sent to the United States was returned to Britain a year later, a gilt-and-silver replica in a gold case took its place as a permanent display in the Capitol.

Louis Osman, a leading British goldsmith, described by Prince Philip as a "great craftsman," was asked by the Foreign Office to make the case. Osman, 65, says that he was paid £100,000 for the job, but that he spent almost £150,000 on it.

"A wrong story was published that £250,000 was allocated for the gift," he said. "Other persons involved thought they were on to a good thing and submitted accounts to me for up to 7 or 10 times their estimates. That's when my troubles began."

Last January, after Osman failed to meet one such bill, he was adjudged bankrupt, with debts of £17,106 and assets of £6,894. His firm, Canons Ashby Workshops Ltd., is being liquidated. Other firms with which he contracted are seeking payment.

"I think it's damnable that small firms like ours have had to foot the bills for the British gift to America," said John Milligan, whose stonemasonry firm of A. and J. Milligan at Creetown in southwest Scotland shaped the granite. "We are still bitter about the whole thing."

Lifestyles

The *Vie Parisienne* of Jacques Chazot

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 21 (IHT) — "La Vie Parisienne" is the name of an Offenbach operetta that could easily be applied to the life of the dancer Jacques Chazot, who tonight celebrates 25 years of his own Parisian life.

Francoise Sagan once asked him to marry her (but later confessed that it was just because she was depressed); he waltzed with Princess Grace ("a divine dancer") at Princess Caroline's pre-wedding ball; he lunched and dined practically every day with Coco Chanel for the last 10 years of her life ("She was amazing. Old as she was, she still had sex-appeal."); he met and befriended Brigitte Bardot at the Opera dance school. Other "friends" included Andre Malraux and Francois Mauriac, "who liked me, I guess, because I brought some fantasy into their lives."

In 25 years, Chazot reckons, he must have had a meal alone about three times ("I can't stay put") and that his go-to-bed time average has been 4 a.m. ("But last night was 7 a.m. and the night before 8 a.m.") He says he sleeps as little as three hours a night, but somehow doesn't look it. With Chazot, one quickly learns to take everything with a grain of salt.

The party tonight will be held (and bankrolled by) the Pavillon Royal in the Bois de Boulogne. The 700 guests ("all friends") will have a choice of dinner, or supper, or both followed by an all-night ball. The city of Singapore (where he apparently cuts some ice too) has sent 1,000 orchids for decoration and the menu includes duck nestled into half pineapples.

Paris-Match

Jacques Chazot waltzing Princess Grace.

The guest list includes, of course, Francoise Sagan ("She's my best friend"), the Guy de Rothschilds (they're his best friends too), Helene Rochas, Kim d'Estainville, Princess Soraya, the Duke of Orleans, Paul-Louis Weiller, Sao Schlumberger and Yves Saint Laurent, but also Roger Cazes, the owner of the Brasserie Lipp, as well as Berthe, his hatcheck girl "who's known me all my life."

Mrs. Jacques Chirac reportedly promised to drop in late. Mrs. Raymond Barre (wife of French premier) sent regrets but asked if she could send Chazot a little gift. As it is, Chazot is all set. Friends are giving him a chihuahua, "my first dog, ever." Last, but not least, Chazot said he's having film director Federico Fellini, for whom that display of Paris *dolce vita* should have some interest.

Chazot is what is known around Paris dinner circles as "a locomotive," which he defines as "somebody who, after a dinner party at which everybody is dead tired has enough pull to drag all those people to a new, bizarre and quite exciting place that he, alone, knows about." A locomotive, he adds, must have pure, financially untainted motives.

Comparing himself to Beau Brummel, Chazot said: "There's only one locomotive per century." Beau he is. Six feet tall, with an old coin's profile and impeccable if nonchalant grooming (he's been on the best-dressed list twice), Chazot combines that calculated elegance with nonstop talk. As he goes, the jokes keep coming out of his mouth, often to his own surprise, making him laugh too.

Asked what has changed in Parisian life in the last 25 years, Chazot said: "First, dressing. People now go out wearing anything. At the Opera, a women in full attire will find herself next to a man in jeans. At chic dinner parties, people will put together anything they found at the Flea Market, just to look young or with it. Old men, with their hair down their necks . . ." (at that point, Chazot smoothens his own, silky and impeccably wavy hair), "I tell you, it's a disgrace."

The lifestyle is different too. "Millionaires have chucked off their Rolls. It's now bad taste to be ostentatious, except around show business circles." Society, as a whole, is also more lax. "Now, it's considered chic to invite a man who's been on France-Soir's front page, even if he's a gangster."

Chazot himself makes no bones about loving publicity. "I know people have called names. But I don't care anymore. I'd rather have a bad picture of myself on the front page than a good one on the back page."

Fortunately, there's more to Chazot than meets the eye and what he does not say is often more interesting than what he so willingly says. For one thing, even when he says the most outrageous things, there is always a kind glitter in his eye. Besides, as the jokes are often on himself, it is hard to get mad at him.

His career also belies the butterfly side of his life. He started as an extra at the Chatelet, made ends meet by posing at Grande Chaumiere for Giacometti, Derain, Matisse and others. He just finished a show at the Mogador theater, has a book and a play on the way, and is in charge of all classical ballets for Holiday on Ice. "The last one was La Traviata," he said. "What I did is transfer opera to ice."

The reason for his success, he said, is that "As much as I talk, I know when to shut up and listen."

* * *

Tan Giudicelli's collection will be shown on April 8 at 5 p.m., and not April 1, as reported in the IHT of March 19.

Royalty

Zita: The Imperial Pensioner

By Hanns Neuerbourg

ZIZERS, Switzerland (AP). — Iran, Middle East peace efforts, elections in Europe — there is no major international event that is not closely followed by an imperial pensioner in a home for the aged here run by Franciscan nuns.

A steady diet of news from the radio and at least five newspapers from as many countries provides a daily flow of information to the small, austere-looking tenant of apartment 95, who has witnessed more than her share of troubled history during this century.

Apartment 95, two simply furnished rooms at the end of a second-floor corridor at the Johannes-Stift, is the home of Austria's last empress, 86-year-old Zita, who once held court at a Versailles-sized castle and who would bitterly resent the prefix "ex" to her title.

Zita is the widow of Karl I, who ruled over a realm of 50 million until, after the Allied victory in World War I, he agreed to "temporarily relinquish" his imperial rights.

When Karl died in 1922, his multilingual realm that stretched from what is now Poland to the Mediterranean had already broken up into independent states. But he never officially abdicated. And Zita has made plain that she also will never formally accept what to others is a historical fact — the end of the rule of the Hapsburg dynasty, which held the Austrian throne for more than six centuries.

AP

Empress Zita.

Tragic Ascent

Tragedy surrounded the ascent of her husband. He became emperor of Austria and king of Hungary after the death of his great-uncle, Franz Josef, in 1916. Franz Josef's wife, Empress Elisabeth, was stabbed to death by an Italian anarchist in Geneva in 1898. Their only son, Crown Prince Rudolf, had been found dead in 1889 in what was officially declared a 'double suicide with his mistress, and their nephew, Franz Ferdinand, the new heir presumptive, was shot by a Serbian assassin in Sarajevo in 1914, triggering World War I.

When Karl and Zita were crowned, they felt only a rapid peace could save the crumbling dual monarchy, then allied with Germany. Zita, a member of the house of Bourbon-Parma and thus herself related to many European royal houses, had a key role in arranging secret feelers extended by Karl to the Allies in search of a separate peace. The go-between was her brother, Prince Sixtus, an officer in the Belgian Army, who had contacts with high French and British government officials.

The Austrian bid was publicly disclosed by France in 1918, causing a worldwide stir and rocking Austria and its German ally. Public ire in Austria turned against the once-popular Zita, who became to many a hated "foreigner."

The 1918 Hapsburg exodus from Vienna's 1,400-room Schoenbrunn castle was the beginning of a long odyssey. Karl initially took exile in Switzerland but then was banished by the Allies to the Portuguese island of Madeira, where he died a year later. At 29, Zita was a widow and the mother of eight.

Modest Life

She turned down invitations from royal relatives and instead chose to bring up her children in modest surroundings, first in a Spanish fishing village, then in the Belgian countryside, where she raised chicken and sheep to augment the family menu.

Hitler's invasion sent the family fleeing via France and Spain to Canada and the United States. Zita, who temporarily settled at Tuxedo Park, N.Y., toured U.S. and Canadian cities after V-E Day to promote humanitarian aid to Europe.

In the early 1950s, she and most of her family returned to Europe. Eventually, she decided to spend her final days at Zizers, a wine-growing village in the upper Rhine valley. It is only a few hours from the postwar home near Munich of Otto, her oldest son, before whom she had curtsied when he became the titular head of the house of Hapsburg at the age of 18.

Austere Life

Zita, joined here a few years ago by a younger sister, keeps a rigid daily routine. She rises at 5, hears the first radio news at 6, hears mass at 7 and then plunges into reading letters and newspapers, helped by her fluency in five languages. Sometimes, she enjoys the sun on her tiny veranda overlooking a park and a vineyard. Meals are taken alone with her sister, apart from the dozen other pensioners.

The monthly rental at the home, including full board, is 1,300 francs (about $770). When her family suggested renting additional space, she is reported to have curtly declined, saying she did not need it. Family photos and an oil painting of her husband provide a personal touch.

"My mother is in an excellent state of health," Otto von Hapsburg told a reporter. "She will not give interviews but she is full of mental and physical vigor and follows international developments with great attention."

"She is very alert," agreed the Rev. Walter Abegg, the village pastor, who occasionally meets the devout Roman Catholic.

During the 14 years she has been living here, she has remained largely a stranger. She seldom ventures out in the streets. "I have never knowingly seen her," said Peter Castelberg, the mayor of Zizers.

Her appearance is as austere as her lifestyle. She has been in black mourning ever since her husband died. Instead of jewelry, she wears the badge of the Pan-European Union movement headed by her son. When she takes a train to visit him or other members of her family in West Germany, Belgium or France, she travels second class.

Traveling still takes much of her time. But although the Austrian border is only 20 miles away, she has never revisited the country. An Austrian law, enacted in 1919, denies entry to those Hapsburgs who have not signed a "declaration of loyalty" to the Austrian republic. All but Zita have signed the pledge, which for her would mean renouncing imperial rights.

U.S. Museum to Get Wyeth Collection

NEW YORK (NYT) — A little-known museum in Greenville, S.C., will get the extensive collection of Andrew Wyeth paintings owned by Joseph E. Levine, the motion-picture executive.

The collection, bought from Levine for the Greenville County Art Museum by a retired manufacturer, Arthur Magill, at a cost believed to be between $4 million and $4.5 million, consists of 26 works that will bring to the bustling textile town the largest group of Wyeth works outside of the artist's own holdings.

Dance in West Germany

Stuttgart Ballet Mounts New 'Orpheus'

By David Stevens

STUTTGART (IHT) — The "Orpheus" that has just been given its first performances by the Stuttgart Ballet is a world premiere from top to bottom, with a new 100-minute score by Hans Werner Henze, a libretto by Edward Bond that gives the legend a new twist or two, and choreography by William Forsythe, one of the company's young creative hopes.

It is a healthy sign, too, that the Stuttgart Ballet — six years after the death of John Cranko — has mounted two new full-length ballets in one season, a formidable undertaking for any troupe. Earlier, the company had an enormous success with John Neumeier's three-act setting, to Chopin, of "La Dame aux Camelias." More than ever, it seems that the company, under Marcia Haydee, is determined to honor the past without living in it.

The English playwright's libretto, "a story in six scenes," begins in primeval chaos. Calm and order are introduced when Orpheus plays on the lyre given him by Apollo. Society splits into rich and poor — the former idolize Apollo, spokesman of the official culture — and Eurydice dies as an almost accidental victim of an outburst of class warfare.

Leather-Coated Pair

Hell is presided over by Hades and Persephone, a disagreeable leather-coated pair who supervise the damned, who writhe in anguish in a semicircle of classroom chairs. Orpheus with his lyre has such a soothing effect that Hades quickly surrenders Eurydice to get rid of him. Apollo's official welcome for the happy couple is so blindingly lit that Orpheus turns aside, casting his fatal glance at Eurydice. In despair and rebellion, Orpheus smashes Apollo's lyre, but with its remnants he produces a "new music" that empties hell and ushers in a new order.

Bond's story, dense with metaphor and symbolism, also is full of suggestions for sound and movement. Henze has responded with a score rich in orchestral color and structural potency, while Forsythe — an American who has been a Stuttgart dancer — has drawn from many sources to provide an eclectic, but often very effective, variety of movement to match the story.

Instrumental Garb

The composer gives characteristic instrumental garb to the principal characters — guitar, harp and other strings for Orpheus; harpsichord for Eurydice; brass, winds and other paraphernalia of baroque fanfare for Apollo, and the deeper instruments and an organ for the turbulence of Hades' realm. The score makes a busy night's work for the large orchestra, and the Stuttgarters played with vigor and commitment in response to Woldemar Nelsson's conducting.

The choreography ranges from primitive stamping in the opening scene (with the dancers providing their own percussive sounds) to academic *enchainements* for Apollo, danced and mimed with sublime self-satisfaction by Reid Anderson. Convulsive, tortured, almost spasmic movement is used to convey the sufferings of the damned, although they go on longer than necessary to make the point, while Hades and Persephone (Otto Neubert and Melinda Witham) are propelled by a kind of warped virtuosity, spectacular and malevolent.

Richard Cragun and Birgit Keil were touching and impressive as Orpheus and Eurydice, meeting a wide range of daunting technical demands, not all of them very grateful, and acting with straightforward conviction.

Black-Walled Hell

Axel Manthey's set was simple but effective: a white cubic space with what seemed to be a huge oven door leading to hell (the walls change to black on arrival down there) and an elevated sliding door in the back wall through which Apollo made his glittering entrances. Joachim Herzog did the costumes, which included casual work clothes and simple dresses for Orpheus, Eurydice and the masses of which they are part.

The ballet worked as an effective piece of dance theater with impressive, mutually reinforcing contributions from its multinational group of creators, and rather less convincingly in its utopianism, as a metaphor for the artist as the creator of a new social order. The main fly in the ointment was that when the story called for a "new music" (and by implication a new kind of movement) Henze and Forsythe slipped into banality for a short but crucial final scene. It is probably asking too much to imagine the unimaginable, let alone supply it.

$1.2 Million Set For Restoration Of 'Last Supper'

MILAN, Italy (AP) — Salvage of Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece — the Last Supper fresco in Milan's Santa Maria alle Grazie church — will cost one billion lire (about $1.2 million), authorities reported here. They said the sum will be readily available.

Plans for saving Da Vinci's fresco, threatened by dust and mold eating its colors, were made public by professor Gisberto Martelli, who listed installation of equipment for filtering air, construction of a steel cover for the roof and consolidation of the walls as essential measures.

Half of the total will be covered by funds allotted by the Italian Ministry for Cultural Patrimony. The balance would be given by the Unesco.

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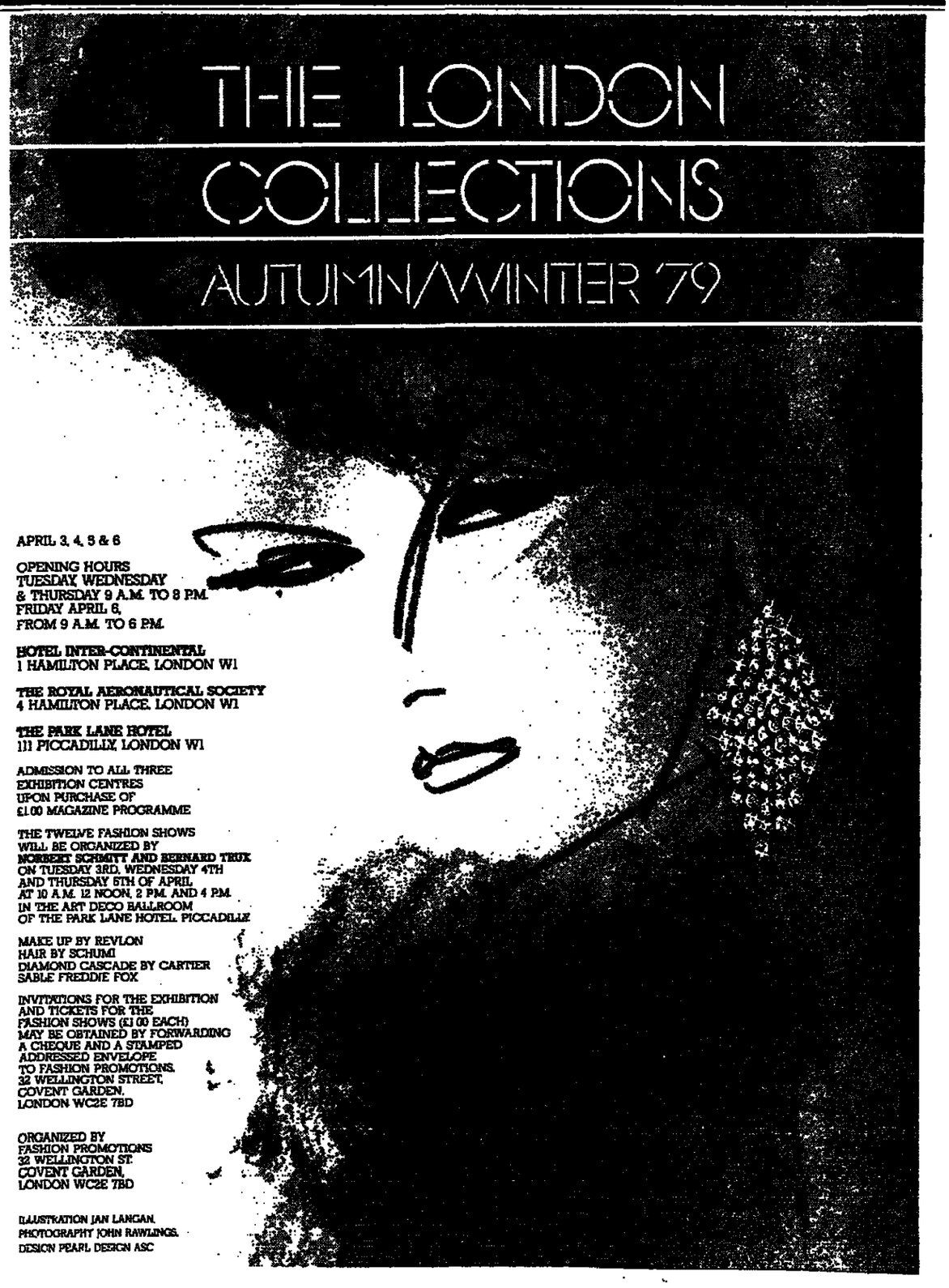

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Iran and Moscow

When the revolution in Iran ended the influence of the United States in Tehran, there was much concern over the possible profit to the Soviet Union. After all, the Russians have made a deep impression on Azerbaijan in Iran, which had once declared itself a Communist republic. There was a Communist party — the Tudeh — in Iran and it had power within the oil unions. Afghanistan, on Iran's border, had set up a Communist regime. The Russians, whether as czarists or as Communists, sought Iranian territory and domination of Afghanistan. With the shah, whom they had opposed, gone and Nur Mohammed Taraki, whom they supported, ruling Afghanistan, would they win these objectives?

It is too early to answer such questions about a Central Asia in flux definitively. But although the Khomeini rule is uncertain and ripped in many directions by many political and religious differences, it has also had an impact on the Islamic world that does not augur any better for the Soviet Union than for the West. Iran is having trouble again with the Kurds — different in race and sect from the Shiite majority in Iran — but Afghanistan is also having trouble with the Moslem tribesmen who draw strength from Pakistan and Iran. Indeed, the Afghan Communist government complains that it is being invaded by Iranian troops.

Since that government is not deeply rooted in Afghan soil, it cannot ignore the threat of Islamic guerrilla movements, which have strong support from Iran and Pakistan. Neither can the Soviet Union, which not only might lose its newly-won friend in Kabul, but which has a large Moslem population of its own in Central Asia.

In other words, the ideological force (backed by the military strength of the the Soviet Union) of Communism is meeting the religious force of Islam which, in a time of general disillusionment with secular political panaceas, is rapidly gaining strength. And, since Communism itself is deeply divided in Asia, and China is near the crisis area, the Soviet Union has more urgent reason to be alarmed over events here than the distant United States.

As in the Middle East, where the chief dangers to peace arise from internal strife rather than outright war, the Soviet Union in Central Asia does not need to worry about receiving a formal declaration of war from Iran or Pakistan. But it could see its satellite in Kabul dissolve; it could see guerrilla struggles arise all along its frontiers — and perhaps within them. And there is always the tension between Moscow and Peking which holds so many grim possibilities.

The United States may wistfully recall the days when Iran was a close friend and Pakistan an early ally. It may regret the loss of oil and the gaps that appear in the cold war wall of containment, south of the Soviet Union. But, on balance, it can hardly appraise Moscow as the gainer from these developments.

'And Now, in This Hat — '

Speak Up, Mr. Carter

Jimmy Carter is not to blame for the shadows of Watergate that haunt the investigation of his family's peanut business. But he needs to be just as sensitive to the Nixon scandal now that it momentarily darkens his path as he was when it cleared the way for his climb to the presidency.

We would expect this of any president, but Carter is not any president. He is the post-Watergate president who set out to restore confidence in the office and to cure the electorate of its cynicism about politicians. He promised not just due observance of the law but a healing honesty. If his friends and family are in some kind of trouble, no effort to help or protect them should be allowed to erode Carter's compact with the nation. Without compromising the legal position and rights of others, the president can presumably assure the public that he and his campaign were in no way involved in the bookkeeping legerdemain that has aroused the curiosity of federal investigators. He should do so promptly.

The country and the White House could then pursue their business instead of looking back three and four years to the trail of peanut shells and shenanigans between the Carter business and its creditors. Altogether too much of the public's attention has already been diverted to the banking manipulations of the president's close friend and former budget director, Bert Lance. The conduct of Lance before he came to public office is now the proper concern of a grand jury. The ties between his bank and the Carter family enterprise (then managed by the president's brother, Billy Carter) will now be examined by a reliable, Republican "special counsel" to the Justice Department, Paul Curran. The sooner President Carter describes his own knowledge of these transactions the better for him and the nation.

In recruiting Curran as special counsel rather than special prosecutor, the Justice Department made a distinction that bears watching. Attorney General Bell, who is also an old friend of Jimmy Carter's, may have let pride walk ahead of prudence in wanting to prove that his department could manage an independent inquiry — without his participation. But the country would have been better served by a counsel who had all the powers and protections of a special prosecutor — able to grant immunity to witnesses, to press indictments and to resist arbitrary dismissal.

Curran, an experienced prosecutor, may nonetheless have all the authority he needs. Above all, he has the significant power to complain in public if his judgments on any crucial point are overruled by the head of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, Philip Heymann, to whom he reports.

Carter's spokesman quickly noted that the proprieties had been observed — that neither the president nor anyone representing him had conferred with or advised the attorney general on this arrangement. It is the public, however, that needs now to be advised by Carter that he well understands "all the factual and legal issues" that remain unresolved and that they do not reflect on his presidency.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On the Mountain

If it worked with Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat, might it not work with James Schlesinger and Alfred Kahn? Mr. Carter summoned to Camp David the people in his administraton, who work on energy policy and those who work on inflation, to see whether he could negotiate a peace settlement among them. Camp David has become important in this administration as the example of a certain political style and method.

* * *

The president believes in intense direct conversation and in going around and around the circle until the answers emerge. He has evidently concluded that this process works most effectively when he gets people away from Washington and talks with them on the mountaintop. The mountain isn't what you'd call spectacular, but it's high enough to suit his purpose.

The Camp David method was particularly well adapted to the kind of face-to-face bargaining and brokering on which Mr. Carter built the first Middle East peace aggreement last September. Now he must make a series of basic decisions on oil conservation and inflation. It will be some days, evidently, before it becomes clear what conclusion Mr. Carter may have drawn from this latest retreat at Camp David. He does not want to make choices that would amount to abandoning either energy conservation or the struggle against inflation.

But, in the spirit of Camp David, perhaps his advisers will have pointed out to him that there is not necessarily any conflict here. Oil and gasoline prices have been continuously controlled for eight years, and they are now rising faster than ever. The controls themselves are inflationary. They are a crucial part of the unintentional mechanism that encourges Americans to buy more and more oil, maintaining a sellers' market for OPEC and inciting the OPEC governments to keep raising their prices.

How inflationary is it to decontrol oil prices? That depends entirely on political decisions yet to be made. It would be good policy and good economics to recapture part of those rising prices with stiff new taxes on both crude oil and gasoline. Those new tax revenues could then pay for cuts in other taxes.

The Camp David method is not infallible. But very often in political life this kind of long discussion around a table will reveal that the collision between apparently irreconcilable positions is, on examination, an illusion. That, we think, is true of the much-advertised choice between decontrolling oil prices and fighting inflation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Political Spring Fever

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — These are the gentle seductive days in Washington, when the herring begin to run up the Potomac and, by some similar instinct, senators begin running for the White House.

One watches the stirring of these political ambitions with both admiration and sadness. Admiration because, with a certain logic, they say: "If Jimmy Carter could make it, why can't I." Sadness, because of all the physical and mental torture that lie ahead for most of them in the next 15 months.

The men around the president regard this rising fever with surprising objectivity. Hamilton Jordan discusses it in his plain room down the hall from the Oval Office as a natural and even amiable challenge to Carter.

Start Early

Why shouldn't they go for Jimmy, he asks. We won by starting early, so did Jack Kennedy, so did Nixon. But everything will change up and down, he suggests, by this time next year.

Carter was away down a few weeks ago. Jordan observes, now he's up because of the progress in the Middle East. The momentum will carry him along for a while, but then it will be some other issue at home or abroad that will raise wholly new questions.

The minority leader of the Senate, Howard Baker of Tennessee, Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, and Rep. John Anderson of Illinois hope this is true, but they all have a problem. How to be taken seriously as candidates for the Republican presidential nomination?

The answer seems to be: to raise money, get a campaign manager, and a travel agent. Above all, to get publicity. Anderson is just back from China and Taiwan. Baker is going to Peking early next month (China seems to have replaced the Soviet Union as a springboard for U.S. presidential candidates). And Dole, with his attractive wife, is starting out on a nationwide tour of political speeches and television quiz shows that would make even Walter Cronkite seem lazy.

Expensive

All of this spring-training politics seems recklessly expensive and not very logical, but in these early days of the 1980 campaign, occasionally somebody bolts out of the pack and is proclaimed in the polls as "the new challenger" or "the front-runner", or some such sports cliche.

This is what happened with Carter in the Iowa primary election of 1976. He had a sudden success and was then proclaimed by the press and television to be a "serious candidate." The same thing is happening now, on equally fragile evidence, to former Gov. John Connally of Texas.

At the turn of the year, Ronald Reagan was the recognized leader and darling of the Republican Party. He didn't go to the Republican Party rally in Indianapolis early this month, while all the other Republican presidential candidates did, and Connally took over this rump convention.

Sense of Humor

In a CBS poll of 600 participants of that Midwest Republican Leadership Conference, 296 answered that Connally was "the best speaker," their "favorite" for the Republican presidential nomination, with the best chance to get a Republican back into the White House in next year's election.

Even Connally, who has a sense of humor about his successes and blunders of the past, would agree that this was an unrepresentative and maybe even a silly poll, but in the world of political symbols and psychological demons, it changed the ratings and the assumptions of the Republican campaign.

Baker and Dole went to the Indianapolis rally with measured talks on the issues before the nation. Connally, who looks like a president and sounds like a football coach in the locker room between halves, blew them off the stage with his eloquence. And Reagan wasn't there.

In a reasonable world, this would not make much difference, but the reaction among the Republican leaders in Washington is interesting if not startling. Connally is now regarded by them as being up and Reagan as being down, and the young moderate Republican challengers begin to think that in the conflict between Reagan and Connally, they may have a chance.

Reagan Challenged

Reagan, the moderates say or hope, is now being challenged for the conservative leadership of the party. He will be 69 years old before the 1980 election. Former President Ford, whose enthusiasm for both Reagan and Connally is somewhat limited, will probably pull out of the race on the ground that he is too old, which, according to this scenario, will hurt both Reagan and Connally and open the way to Bush of Texas, Baker of Tennessee, and Dole of Kansas, all of them in their 50s.

But in this spring, a year before the presidential election primaries, the idea is getting around that Connally might just overcome all his big-business associations and party-jumping problems and take the Republican Party over against its will.

The Bakers and the Doles are now thinking that Connally and not Reagan is their major challenge for the Republican nomination. And the Carter men in the White House are also watching this trend. They're not so worried about Reagan, but they think about Connally in the night. And the allies of the United States are also beginning to think about Connally, too. For they may have their doubts about Carter, but they have their memories about Connally when he was secretary of the Navy and secretary of the Treasury and he is clearly not their favorite president of the United States in the 1980s.

Carter: Morality Of Peace and War

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The benefits of President Carter's religious pilgrimage to Cairo and Jerusalem are easily listed: a major step toward ending a long period of enmity between Jew and Arab, a diminution in the arms race between the two major Middle East powers and, hopefully, sometime before 1985 when the oil crunch really begins, a blunting of the harsher edge of Palestinian nationalism.

The cost? More guns for Egypt, more guns for Israel, more guns for Saudi Arabia and more guns for Yemen. Already the Middle East nations have nearly as many guns and fighter planes as the whole of NATO, but Mr. Carter continues to prime their pump.

There are substantial and understandable reasons for this. All the same, is it not fair to wonder if this is really "peacemaking?" Is this the Sermon on the Mount writ large, as Mr. Carter's public relations machine would have us take it?

Not Diplomacy

Hans Kung, the great Catholic theologian, has partly answered the question in his work "On Being a Christian." The gospel, he writes, "is neither a political theory nor a method of diplomacy." On the other hand, Christianity is the only major religion that admonishes its believers "to love your enemy."

The Old Testament speaks only of love of neighbors; Confucius writes of love of man. What Jesus did point up, argues Kung, was that "a renunciation of rights without recompense can constitute the great freedom of the Christian. The Christian who lives in this freedom becomes critical of those who. . . in practical politics are not prepared for the sake of peace to give up obsolete legal positions, to take a first step toward the other persons, publicly to struggle for friendship with other nations even when this is unpopular."

But this only speaks to the upbeat part of President Carter's activity in the Middle East.

What would our judgment be if he had failed in Cairo and Jerusalem? Could he use the Sermon on the Mount to justify all the arms supplies, to justify making the Yemen war a test of wills between East and West, and to legitimize the buildup of naval forces in the Indian Ocean, which until recently stood a good chance of being declared an international zone of peace? Would all this mean that Mr. Carter was any less a Christian?

His *intentions* presumably would have been no different, but the result profoundly so.

Thomas Nagel, in his essay "War and Massacres," has suggested we are working between two poles of moral intuition. We know that there are some outcomes that must be avoided at all costs and we know that there are some costs that can never be morally justified. We must face the possibility, Nagel argues, "that these two forms of moral intuition are not capable of being brought together into a single coherent moral system, and that the world can present us with situations in which there is no honorable or moral course for a man to take, no course free of guilt and responsibility for evil."

Is this where Mr. Carter falls down? He tells us all too clearly when he is on the peace road; and when his Christian faith is at work. But he never throws out the same message when he is caught in the tangles and thickets of dirty compromise. Does he just avert his eyes at this point? If so, it is a dangerous business. Having looked away, does he always know when to look back? Is his faith becoming the religion of Jimmy Carter rather than of Jesus Christ?

Difficult

These criticisms are easy to make and my intention is not to demean the attempt at Christian statecraft made by President Carter. It is an effort worth making, all the more so since Mr. Carter, with less than absolute power, has to take a distrustful public with him. Ruling a democracy as a Christian is far more difficult than ruling an absolute monarchy.

It was Clausewitz who first observed that the transition to a democracy, far from abolishing war, as some 18th-century liberal thinkers believed it would, brought it into an entirely new dimension of violent passion, made all the worse by the technological revolution.

Democracies, as Alexis de Tocqueville once observed and George Kennan has spelled out more recently, tend to be uninterested in foreign affairs, hostile to alliances and doubtful about abstract concepts such as the balance of power. Set against this is their xenophobia and their mistrustfulness of other nations. If their ideals are shattered, they become passionately vindictive and push their politicians into holy crusades against those who disturb their peace.

If the Middle East "peace" goes dreadfully wrong, then there will be the real test of Mr. Carter's Christian faith. His people, or some of them, will be out baying for blood. Will he look away and leave the dirty business to others? Or will he be able to tell us *as a Christian* what has to be done?

The Big Trade-Off

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Energy, foreign affairs, inflation and domestic politics are all mixed up in the decision the president is now mulling about decontrol of domestic oil. The links between each of these subjects are complex and the statistical evidence uncertain.

The politics are obscure. So it seems useful, before setting out a preferred line of action, to consider the connected issues one by one.

As regards energy, a strong case could be made — and has by Energy Secretary Schlesinger — that the president should exercise the authority he will aquire as of June 1 to decontrol the price of domestically produced oil. By raising prices of oil and competing energy sources, decontrol would promote conservation.

Decontrol

By raising incentives, it would increase production — not only of oil but also of other energy sources. But just how much would be conserved and how much more produced is not clear.

International considerations — as Secretary of State Vance and Treasury Secretary Blumenthal have made plain — reinforce the case for decontrol. The major oil-exporting countries and the major oil-importing countries both resent the huge U.S. consumption which is now fostered by controls on domestically produced oil. The exporting countries would probably go easier on raising prices if they were persuaded the United States was finally moving to meet its energy problem — especially since a threatened shortage might be averted.

Japan and the major importing countries of Western Europe would also be relieved. By decontrol, the president would build confidence that he was working to meet problems of energy and inflation. That would lead to a stronger dollar, and important benefits for this country at home and abroad.

With respect to inflation, a one-time decontrol might kick up the consumer price index by as much as eight-tenths of a point. That heavy shot could be eased by phasing out the decontrol over several years — perhaps until 1981 when the authority to control runs out entirely.

Impact on Labor

Even so, an announcement of decontrol would be bound to have an impact on the big labor contracts coming up for settlement — especially that of the Teamsters which is due to expire on March 31. With inflation already running at 9 percent, it will be extremely difficult — as the president's chief inflation fighter, Fred Kahn, has argued — to hold the contract within the 7 percent increase now set by the wage-price guidelines. A big Teamster settlement — a visible breach in the guidelines — might pave the way for a round of similar increases that could trigger a new burst of inflation.

But it may be that the increases in fuel and food costs have already raised the consumer price index to the point where a fight on the guidelines now would necessarily be a losing fight. It might be preferable to fudge the issue with the Teamsters — perhaps by giving them higher cost-of-living benefits — in order to save the guidelines for a fight later on, when inflation should be moderating because of the general cooling-down of the economy.

With respect to domestic politics, the sharp issue is fairness. Along with all other corporations, the big oil companies are showing very high profits. As the president's chief domestic adviser, Stuart Eizenstat, has pointed out, decontrol would increase their profits at the expense of the poor people and minorities so important to the Democratic Party.

To be sure, windfall profits could be taxed away. But such a tax would require congressional action. The oil lobby and the Congress may well be strong enough to block any such tax, and the president would at least share some of the blame with the Congress.

On the Back

Of course, President Carter could make decontrol contingent on congressional passage of a windfall profits tax. That way the monkey would be more squarely on the back of Congress. But if Congress still did nothing, the president would catch most of the blame — as he has recently — for not having an effective energy program.

My own preference would be for phased decontrol by next year, with a provision for total decontrol as soon as Congress enacted a windfall profits' tax. In that way, the president would at least assure himself of having a workable energy program, with the multitude of internal and international benefits that follows. He would cushion the inflationary impact, and make a good-faith effort to achieve fairness.

Whatever he does, however, the president should not pretend that he has found the perfect program that will settle all issues once and for all. The big trade-offs are truly hard — so difficult, in fact, that a mere mortal has to wonder why anyone would want to be president.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 22, 1904

LONDON — The sale at Christie's last week had been expected to produce some startling figures, but that Gainsborough's pastoral landscape with figures would not be bought until the price reached £3,045 was certainly unexpected. Just as surprisingly, the Gainsborough portrait of Pitt soared to £2,415 before being purchased. The keenest interest was excited by the struggle for the possession of Reynolds' exquisitely beautiful portrait of a lady, which realized £3,255. All these pictures were from the Huth collection.

Fifty Years Ago
March 22, 1929

PARIS — A doctor from the United States, who had been studying with Prof. Freud in Vienna, arrived in Paris yesterday on his way back home. "Freud, though 73, is still actively engaged in his psychoanalytic practice, though confining his interest to instruction-analysis," Dr. Philip Lehrman said. "The prevention of mental illness in adolescence requires that those in charge of children fully understand their psychoanalytic needs. Humanity has not easily accepted the idea that most of its mental activity is dominated by forces over which it has no control."

Letters

Why Not Reagan?

Ronald Reagan in 1980? Why not?

Look at the titles of some of his films: "Law and Order." "Desperate Journey." "Winning Team." "Going Places" and — "Accidents Will Happen."

AL HIX.

London.

Judging Judgments

At last Anthony Lewis (IHT, March 13) has seen through Richard Falk and Ramsey Clark, whose repeated misjudgments of international affairs seem never to disqualify their latest statements from publication. Before giving prominence to Falk's "outstandingly silly" (Mr. Lewis' words) assessment of Ayatollah Khomeini, editors might have weighed its value by recalling previous Falk-Clark judgments on the intrinsically peaceful nature of the Hanoi regime, to cite just one example.

Even one who shared their opposition to the U.S. presence in Vietnam has to wonder how long the opinions of such discredited experts can avoid relegation to the "Letters to the Editor." Is it really so unthinkable that a Princeton professor or a former attorney general can simply be wrong? Or, that having been wrong so often, their pronouncements can be ignored without danger to the commonwealth?

GARLAND R. FARMER.

Brussels.

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This special Morgan group can help your company decide financial strategies

Meeting in New York are some of the officers in Morgan's Financial Analysis Department. Clockwise from left foreground are Virginia Asherait, New York; Richard Johnson, London; Werner Pfaffenberger, Frankfurt; Michael Reddy, New York; Terrence Eccles, Hong Kong, and Paul Smith, Ferrell McClean, Paul Saura, New York.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	29⅛	ACF	2.10	6.5	7	37	32½	32¼	32½	
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24	7.5	7	89	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
32⅝	16⅛	AM Intl	.25	1.5	7	152	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
14¾	8⅝	APL	1	10.		35	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
48⅝	33⅜	ARA	1.64	4.4	8	67	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
31⅜	19	ASA	1	4.0		288	25⅛	25	25⅛	
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48	4.1	5	48	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
40	29	Abbitlb	1	3.1	13	655	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
23¾	13⅜	AcmeC	1.20	6.6	5	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	67	4	3⅝	3¾	
13	10¾	AdmEx	1.28e	11.		12	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
8½	3⅜	AdmMl	.20a	4.3	6	4	4¼	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
45¾	34½	AetnaLI	2.70	6.0	5	1929	45¼	44⅝	44¾	+ ⅛
26⅝	17⅜	Ahmans	1	4.5	4	15	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
4	2	Aileen				7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31⅜	23⅛	AirPrd	.60	2.2	10	331	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	15¼	AirbFt	1	4.9	10	9	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅜	Akzona	.80	6.3	7	44	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
9½	7¾	AlaP dpf.87		11.		27	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
102	84½	AlaP pf 9.44		11.		z30	84½	86½	86½	
87	73	AlaP pf 8.28		11.		z20	76½	76½	76½	+1½
18	14⅛	Alascco 1.40		9.3	7	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66	3.4	13	158	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
40	18⅛	Albany	1	2.6	11	121	38¾	37¾	38½	+ ⅛
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.8	10	7	7½	7¾	7½	+ ⅛
46¾	27½	Albertsn	1.20	3.0	8	72	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
38½	24½	AlcanA	.2	5.3	5	375	37⅜	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.40	5.9	5	307	24	23⅞	23¾	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.5	6	12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
26	14⅜	AlgCp	1	4.4	7	36	23	22¾	22¾	
15	5⅜	AlleyAir			4	719	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	18	Alfa pf	1.87	8.2		14	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	AlgLd	1.28	7.8	8	20	16½	16¼	16⅜	
38⅝	30	AlisL pf	3	9.0		6	33¼	33¼	33¼	
23⅞	21	AlisL pr2.19		10.		13	21⅜	21½	21½	— ⅛
19	15¼	AlisPw	1.72	11.	8	297	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
19⅝	13½	AllenGp		5.7	7	19	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
35	26⅞	Allergan	.50	2.0	11	83	25¾	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
44¾	27⅜	AllsCh	2	5.9	8	1541	33⅜	32¾	33⅜	+ 1
15½	9⅜	AlldMint	.88	6.7	7	43	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
28	19¼	AlldSir	1.40	6.9	5	1748	21¼	21	21¾	+ ⅛
38⅝	25¼	AllisCh	1.70	5.3	5	134	32	31½	32	+ ½
16⅜	10¼	AllrAu	.60b	5.8	7	26	12	12	12	— ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.1	8	12	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
56¾	38⅜	Alcoa	2.40	4.4	6	577	55	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
21	13⅛	AmISug	1	6.0	152	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
53¼	32⅝	Amax	2.20	4.4	12	390	50¼	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅛
50	38¾	Amax pf	4	8.1		5	44⅝	45⅜	44¾	
20¼	13¼	Amcast	1.20	6.7	6	29	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
41⅜	31	Amrc pf	2.60	7.4		11	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
33¼	23¼	AmHess	1b	3.3	9	1705	30½	29¾	30⅛	— ⅜
73	55½	AHes pf	3.50	5.3		67	67¼	66⅜	66⅜	—1
19¼	9½	AmAir	.40	3.5	3	564	11⅜	11¼	11½	
9¼	3⅜	AmAir	wi			89	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	19⅛	AAir pf	2.18	11.		40	19⅜	19¼	19½	
20½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b		8.2	6	43	14⅞	14⅝	— ⅛
53	44	ABrnds	4	7.6	8	126	51½	51	51½	+ ⅜
25¾	22¼	ABrnd pf	1.70	7.8		3	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
31⅛	30⅜	ABrd pf	2.75	8.9		1376	31⅛	31	31	
29½	28¾	ABrd pf	2.67	9.1		986	u30¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
43¼	32⅜	ABdcst	1.20	3.6	7	875	33½	32½	33½	+ 1⅛
43¾	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.5	6	107	37½	36⅜	37½	+ ⅛
22⅜	19¼	ACan pf	1.75	8.3		15	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	ACentry				24	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
46	17¼	ACredt	1.20	2.8	11	43	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	23¾	ACyan	1.60	6.1	8	228	26¼	26	26¼	— ⅛
13¾	11	AmDist				14	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
36	22⅛	ADT	1.08	4.5	9	99	24½	23¾	23⅝	— ⅛
11¾	7¼	ADualVt	.84a		8.4	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
15	14¼	ADul pf	4a		5.8	1	14½	14½	14½	
24½	20¾	AElPw	2.18	10.	10	347	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
40⅜	27¾	AmExp	1.60	5.3	7	875	30½	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	8¼	AFamil	.60	4.7	6	309	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
23½	19	AGIBd	1.96e	9.5		15	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.95e	11.		58	17⅜	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
29¾	22⅜	AGnIns	1	3.6	4	59	27½	27¼	27½	
36¾	28⅝	AGin pf	1.80	5.3		4	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
13	9⅝	AHerit	.48	4.2	8	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1	6.3	6	80	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
32¾	26⅛	AHome	1.40	5.2	12	2385	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
32¾	23	AmHosp	.48	2.7	11	613	25¼	24¾	25¼	
13⅜	6⅜	AmInvst	.30	3.0	13	52	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	3.0	9	331	27½	27	27	— ⅛
8	4	AmMotrs			6	1549	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
47	36	ANatR	3	7.6	7	195	39⅜	39	39½	+ ½
18⅝	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.0	27	21	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
53⅛	35½	AStand	2.60	4.1	6	160	63	63	63⅜	+ ⅛
140	95	A Std pf	4.75	4.3	6	22	113	112⅝	113	+ ⅛
9⅜	6	ASteril	.32	4.5	9	68	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
53⅜	29¼	AmStrs	2.24	4.2	8	371	53⅛	52⅜	53⅛	+ ⅜
64¾	58½	ATT	5	8.0	8	1046	62¾	61⅝	62⅛	+ ⅛
67⅜	61½	ATT pf	4	6.1		16	66	65⅞	66	+ ⅛
49⅝	43⅜	ATT pf	3.64	7.9		115	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
50¾	44⅜	ATT pf	3.74	7.9		124	47¼	47¼	47¼	
18¾	14⅛	AWat pf	1.43	8.9		z150	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
14½	11½	AWat pf	1.25	11.		z280	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
23¼	15½	Ameran	1	5.1	6	44	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	9¾	AmesD	.40	5.5	5	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
27¼	22¾	Ametek	1.80	5.7	9	34	31½	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅜	Amfac	1.20	6.4	6	29	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
40	25½	AMPInc	.76	2.3	13	689	33⅝	31¾	33⅝	+1⅛
16½	12	Amoco	.60	4.3	7	2	14	14	14	
19⅞	10⅜	Ampex		11		483	16⅛	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	AmrepCp		13		11	4½	4	4	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	7.8	14	78	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72	4.7	7	83	36⅝	36⅜	36¾	
31⅞	24⅛	AnchrH	1.60	6.0	5	71	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
26	18⅝	AndCky	1	5.0	7	38	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
8	5⅝	Angelica	.20	3.0	7	56	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13¼	7	Ankter	.32	2.7	7	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
26½	13½	Apache	.50	2.0	8	85	25⅝	24½	25	
22½	8¾	ApldDig			9	100	18½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
49¾	20¾	ApldDia	pf1	4.0		2	24⅜	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
11	4	ApplMo			9	28	8	7⅜	8	+ ⅛
26⅜	17½	ArcataC	.96	4.0	7	149	24⅛	23¾	23⅝	— ⅛
34⅜	28¾	Arcata	pf 2	6.1		2	32¼	32¼	32¾	
29	25	Arcata	pf2.16	7.7		15	28⅝	28	28½	
19½	12⅜	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	10	112	17⅜	16⅜	17	
11¾	5⅛	ArcticEnt			7	555	11⅜	10	11¼	+1⅛
21⅜	18¾	ArizPS	1.88	9.2	7	97	20¾	20½	20½	
179	113½	AriPwr	1.04	7.2	5	257	14½	14½	13½	
29⅝	21⅜	ArkLAn	1.10	4.4	7	653	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
40	32⅜	BankTr	3	8.6	5	90	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
29¼	25⅜	BkTr	pf2.50	9.3		12	27½	26⅞	27	
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12	1.0	13	19	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	
30½	21¼	Barber	1.60	5.5	10	13	29¼	29¼	29½	— ⅛
18⅝	10¾	BardCR	.32	2.5	10	226	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
28	17⅜	BarnsGp	1	4.1	7	26	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
17¼	14⅜	BarryW	s.44	3.0	10	45	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	+ ⅛
45⅜	35½	BatesMf	.88	1.7	12	10	51⅝	51	51⅝	— ⅛
54¼	34⅜	Bausch	1	3.5	4	173	29⅝	28⅝	29	
49¾	33¾	BaxdTry	.50	1.3	14	566	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	BayCoLP			11	505	5¼	4½	5¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	18¾	BaySTG	1.96	9.9	8	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¾	BaykCle	.48	5.1	6	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
33¾	24⅞	Bearing	.80	2.9	9	31	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
28¼	21¼	BeatFd	1.20	5.8	6	666	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
58½	46	BeatF	pf3.38	7.3		71	46½	d45⅝	46½	
25⅜	21¾	Beckm	.28	1.3	14	775	23⅜	21¾	21⅝	—1⅛
41	30⅝	BectnD	.84	2.6	11	180	33	32¾	32½	+ ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Becton	.92	3.6	8	117	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	
7½	2⅞	Beker				245	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
30¼	24⅜	BelcoP	s.80	2.7	6	44	29⅞	29½	29⅝	
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44	6.3	5	2	23	23	23	— ⅛
9	6⅛	BeldnH	.36b	4.6	7	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	14¾	BellHow	.96	5.6	8	52	17⅜	17	17½	— ⅛
9½	4¾	Bellind	.12a	1.7	5	110	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
56	47¼	BellCd	4.56	8.2	7	10	55½	55¼	55½	— ¼
24⅝	19½	Bemis	1.40	6.0	6	20	23⅜	23⅛	23½	
43⅜	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.6	6	106	38⅝	38½	38½	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅜	BenfCp	1.80	7.7	5	110	23¾	22¾	23¼	+ ⅛
51	40⅜	Benef	pf4.30	9.8		1	44	44¼	44⅜	+ ½
52	43	Benef	pf4.50	10.		z60	44	44	44	
28⅞	23½	Benef	pf2.50	10.		z40	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	BengIB			9	61	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
9¾	4½	BerkeyP			8	96	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	9	667	28	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
27½	19½	BethSt	1.40	6.8	5	463	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
40⅞	29½	BigThr	.80	2.2	13	x83	37¾	37	37	+ ⅛
18⅝	14½	Binney	.80	4.5	9	87	18	17¾	17⅞	
26⅜	17¾	BisFSL	1	4.3	5	6	23	23	23	— ⅛
21¼	15¼	BlackDr	.68	3.3	12	424	20⅝	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅛
32	18⅝	BlairJn	1.28	4.7	6	27	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
17⅜	13¾	Blissl	1	6.4	7	71	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
26	19	BlckHR	1.36	5.9		43	23⅜	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
25¾	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.2	6	194	u25¾	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
9¾	6½	Bluebrd	.20	2.1	6	54	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	4½	BobbieBr			5	17	5	5	5	— ⅛
79½	33¼	Boein	1.50	2.3	9	2251	65¼	63	65¼	+2½
43⅝	42	Boein	wi			37	u44	42¾	44	+2
34¼	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.5	7	506	33⅝	33	33¼	— ⅛
31¼	24⅜	Borden	1.72	6.4	6	185	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	26	Borgw	2	7.0	5	42	28¾	28½	28⅝	
9⅞	3	Borrmns	.05a		7	4	5⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
25⅝	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	10.	8	63	23⅜	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
12½	10½	BosE	pr1.17	11.		21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15	13	BosE	pr1.46	11.		4	13½	13½	13½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18⅝	9¾	Braniff	.36	3.2	5	303	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ⅛
33½	20⅛	BraunC	.80	2.9	9	45	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
31⅛	25	BrigSt	1.08	4.0	9	14	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
40⅜	29⅛	BristM	1.44	4.2	11	557	34⅜	34½	34⅜	+ ⅛
46½	35½	BristM	pf 2	5.3		17	38½	38	38	+ ⅛
22⅜	13¾	BritPet	.36e	1.5	9	2304	22½	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
19½	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08	5.7	9	13	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅜
21½	18⅜	BkyUG	1.98	9.4	7	37	20¾	20½	20¼	+ ⅛
23¾	12½	BwnShe	.80b	3.9	5	9	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
18½	7¼	Brown	.30	1.6	7	90	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
30	23⅛	BwnGp	1.88	7.2	5	74	25	24¾	25	
16	11	BwnFer	.60	4.1	11	x127	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80	5.6	6	173	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
34¼	27⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40	8.3		3	29	29	29	
29⅞	19¾	BrushW	1.60	5.6	7	42	28⅝	28½	28½	— ½
21⅜	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.5	7	4487	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
36½	22	BuffPo	1.80	6.2	7	3	29½	29½	29⅝	
10⅜	5⅝	Bulova				5	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
15	10	Bundy	.88	7.4	5	48	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
21½	17⅝	BunkrH	1.86	9.8		16	19	19	19	
22⅜	9½	BunkrR	.50	2.3	7	163	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50	6.3		2	24	23¾	23¾	
22⅜	16¾	BurlInd	1.40	8.0	7	878	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
46⅛	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.4	5	178	40½	39⅝	40½	+ ⅛
7¼	6⅝	BrlNo	pf .55	8.1		3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.85	7.0		12	41¼	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
23⅞	16	Burndy	.88	3.8	10	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20	5.7		184	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
88	58⅜	Burrgh	2	2.9	11	544	69¾	68⅝	69¼	+1¼
17⅜	14	Butlerin	s.80	4.7	7	25	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	6⅜	Buttes				253	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
		— C—C—C —								
64¾	45⅛	CBS	2.60	5.7	6	354	45⅝	d45	45¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	4¾	CCI			4	183	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
20¾	10	CI Rty	.10e	.5		188	u21½	20½	21⅜	+1⅜
37½	29	CIT	2.40	7.3	8	51	33	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
15½	8	CLC	.24	1.9	22	143	12¾	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
13⅜	7⅜	CNA Fn			4	406	13⅜	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	6.2		38	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅜	CNAI	1.08a	9.6		3	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
55	44⅜	CPC	2.70	5.1	9	142	53¼	52¾	53¼	+ ½
18	14⅛	CP Nat	1.44	11.	12	6	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	14¼	CTS	.80	4.7	7	84	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
39⅛	21¼	CabotC	1.40	3.6	7	29	38¾	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	7¾	Cadence			5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
63	14	Caesars			39	2872	60⅝	57⅜	60⅝	+3⅛
17¼	13	Calfen	.50a	3.1	13	106	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
71¾	38⅜	CalmA	1.20	2.6	23	98	46⅛	44¾	45½	+1¼
40½	25¼	CmpRL	.80a	2.5	18	54	32¼	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
38	31	CamSp	1.76	5.3	9	266	33¾	33¾	33½	
28¾	22¾	CampT	1.08	4.6	9	55	23½	23¾	23½	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅜	CdPac	1.10e	4.6	5	45	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
12¼	9	CanalR	.64	6.1	6	x4	10⅜	10⅜	10½	
23¾	18¼	CnMilln	1a	4.6	8	25	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
47¾	36¾	CasCits	.28	.5	10	131	38¼	37½	38	+ ⅛
26½	18⅝	CapHold	.92	4.3	8	12	21¼	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	CarlingO	.02e	.5	7	23	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
28¾	22	Carlisle	1.40	4.7	6	26	30⅛	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
61	52	CaroCO	5	8.7		z190	55½	57½	57½	+2
12	5⅝	CaroFre	.40	5.9	4	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23⅜	19⅝	CarPw	1.96	8.9	7	280	22¼	22	22½	— ⅛
29⅝	26¼	CarP	pf2.67	10.		3	26⅝	26¾	26¾	
31	21⅛	CarTec	1.60	6.0	7	17	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
28½	16¼	CarrCp	1	3.8	7	445	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ⅛
48	35	Carr pf	2.25	5.8		z30	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
50⅜	35	Carr pf	1.84	5.3		12	48	48	48	+ ½
13⅜	10⅝	CartHw	1.72	11.9		7	11	11	11	— ⅛
28⅜	13¾	CarthHw		6.1	7	192	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
36⅛	34¼	Carthw	pf 2	7.1		38	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
18	6¾	CartWd	.40	4.8	18	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
8¾	6⅜	CascNG	.46r	6.8	11	58	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23½	15	CastlCk	.88b	5.2	8	99	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
65	45⅝	CatrpT	2.10	3.5	9	618	59¼	59¼	59¼	+ ⅛
15¼	10⅛	CecoCp	.40	4.7	5	37	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
47⅛	37⅛	Celanese	3	6.5	6	968	46½	45⅞	46¼	+2⅛
27	13	Cenco			6	165	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
27	13	Centex	.28	.9	18	368	22⅝	22	22⅛	
17⅜	14⅛	CentaW	1.22	9.9	7	21	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
22	19⅜	CentHud	1.96	9.8	7	5	20	20	20	— ⅛
17½	15¼	CentILt	1.70	10.	9	44	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
30¼	26½	CntLt	pf2.87	10.		z300	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
28¼	25	CntLt	pf2.62	10.		z100	25¼	25¼	25½	
14⅝	12½	CentIPS	1.28	10.	8	66	12¾	12¾	12¾	
26¼	18	CenLseF	1.52	5.7	9	188	u26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+1
16⅜	11⅜	CenPw	1.52	10.	7	32	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	11¼	CenSov	.76	5.6	7	136	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛

هكذا من الاهالي

Oil Imports a Threat To U.S. Security

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP-DJ) — A year-long U.S. Treasury Department investigation has concluded that increasing oil imports are threatening the nation's security and could affect the value of the dollar.

The study noted that U.S. oil imports have increased to 45 percent of present domestic demand from 39 percent in 1975.

The report said "oil continues to be imported in such quantities and under such circumstances as to threaten to impair national security. This threat arises both from increased reliance on a small number of foreign oil suppliers and the monetary repercussions accompanying continued large payments outflows for imported oil."

The report predicted that "for the next decade, the United States will probably continue to rely heavily on Mideast supply sources." And it said the United States "cannot discount the possibility of another political disagreement with the nations on which it depends for its oil supplies."

The report cited a Central Intelligence Agency finding that "there is a high probability that acts of nature, human error or deliberately-targeted terrorist attack will interrupt the flow of oil in one or more of the oil exporting nations during the next several years."

The report indicated that conservation measures and alternate energy sources will not be sufficient to reduce this threat in the near future. It said the outlook for new domestic oil discoveries "is uncertain from a geological standpoint." and it found that "domestic production from existing wells has been hampered by price regulations that discourage some categories of marginal production."

The report concluded that "under the current pricing structure there appears little prospect for substantially increasing oil production or even stemming the natural decline of old oil."

As a result, the report found, "the threat to the national security is thus greater now than at any time in the past."

Regarding the effects on the dollar of continued oil import dependence, the report said "a perception of continued inability of the nation to resolve its oil import problem could have significant consequences for the value of its currency and could thus seriously harm the nation's economic welfare."

The report did not make specific recommendations for increasing conservation and production, noting that these are being evaluated by an inter-agency group for President Carter.

In a related development, Assistant Energy Secretary Bergold testifying before the Senate Energy Committee said defense of Saudi Arabia's oilfields would be "militarily complicated and politically complex," but it could become necessary because the oilfields are "highly vulnerable and could be assaulted at any one of a number of areas."

He stressed that any U.S. military commitment to Saudi Arabia is totally dependent on policy agreements reached between the two countries. However, he said he feels that despite the difficulties, the United States could defend the Saudi oilfields.

Mr. Bergold said that while the Iranian oil shortage is now largely "statistical," the U.S. public will become aware of the material effects during the second quarter. He said the last of the Iranian oil shipments loaded before the cutback have just now reached the United States.

[In other testimony before the Senate Energy Committee, Reuters reported that a senior vice president of Exxon, Charles Sitter, said that decontrol of crude oil prices would increase the net income of oil companies this year by about $4.7 billion. Mr. Sitter added that decontrol would result in a revenue increase to the companies of about $13 billion through 1981.]

Sohio Eyes Its Pipeline Plan Anew

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, March 21 (WP) — Standard Oil of Ohio has agreed to reverse its position and go ahead with plans to construct a $1 billion California-to-Texas oil pipeline, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger announced yesterday.

The announcement came after a meeting of Sohio executives, members of Congress and California state officials. They agreed on tentative plans that could overcome regulatory and possible legal obstacles to construction.

Sohio Chairman Alton Whitehouse said his company would resubmit its application for a permit to California's Southcoast Air Quality Management Board, for one of two critical permits the company needs for the project.

While officials expressed satisfaction that the project was alive again, Mr. Schlesinger warned later at a news conference that there is no assurance the 1,000-mile pipeline will be built.

Spent $50 million

Mr. Whitehouse announced on March 13 that the Cleveland-based oil company was abandoning its five-year campaign to build the pipeline after spending $50 million and acquiring 700 permits. Sohio, 51-percent-owned by British Petroleum, claimed it cancelled the project because of "killing delays" from regulators in California's state government.

California Gov. Edmund Brown then lashed out at Sohio, calling it an "outlaw corporation," while his political aides suggested the company's decision was part of Alaskan North Slope producers' strategy to win approval for Alaskan oil exports or swaps.

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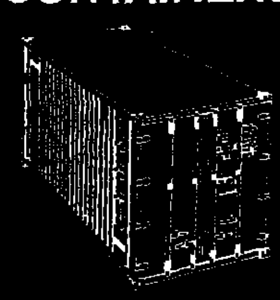
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Lonrho Bidding £40 Million for Control of Suits

LONDON, March 21 (Reuters) — Controverisal millionaire Roland Rowland, who controls multi-million-dollar business enterprises throughout Africa, was today involved in one of his biggest take-over bids in Britain.

He made a bid last night for Scottish and Universal Investments (Suits), which owns the Glasgow Herald and other Scottish newspapers, publishing, printing, engineering and textile companies, and the Scottish whisky distillers Whyte and MacKay. The offer was valued at £40 million, of which £22 million was in cash.

Suits directors were expected to fight the bid, though Mr. Rowland already owns 29 percent of the shares. Mr. Rowland made his name as chief executive of the London-based conglomerate Lonrho, which he built up from a small ranching and mining company into one of Africa's biggest commercial empires.

He first bid for Suits last year, but his offer was frozen by the Monopolies Commission. The commission last week said it had no objections to the proposed deal. Suits has a stake of 10 percent in House of Fraser, which owns Harrods and other department stores. Lonrho already owns 19 percent of the shares in House of Fraser.

CPC Raises Dividend

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N.J., March 21 (Reuters) — CPC International today increased the quarterly dividend to 75 from 67½ cents a share, payable April 25 to holders of record March 30.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Texaco Loan to Finance Tartan Field

Texaco North Sea U K. Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of Texaco, has arranged to borrow up to $400 million from a consortium of U.S. and U.K. banks to finance the development of the Tartan field in the North Sea, located about 117 nautical miles north-east of Aberdeen and which produced 7,200 barrels of oil per day in a December 1974 test. Total development costs have been calculated at £250 million by Texaco. While it refuses to disclose the extent of recoverable reserves of the field, industry estimates range from 250 million to 300 million barrels of oil, which would make it one of the smaller commercial finds in the North Sea. Details about the members of the banking syndicate and the terms of the loan were not disclosed. Texaco plans to install a single drilling and production platform, which is designed to deliver 89,000 barrels of crude oil daily, natural gas liquids and 60 million standard cubic feet a day of natural gas. The company said the platform should be in operation by the first quarter of 1980 when development drilling will begin.

Hoechst Parent Pre-Tax Net Up

Noting that last year was a difficult one for the chemicals industry due excessive production capacities, downward pressure on prices and foreign exchange problems, Hoechst reports that that parent company pre-tax profits rose 1.03 percent to 711 million Deutsche marks despite the fact that sales were off 0.74 percent to 9.39 billion DM. Group sales, however, rose 1.04 percent to 24.15 billion DM. Production outside West Germany accounted for 8 billion DM of total turnover, an increase of 6 percent. Hoechst says the parent company's profit improvement was partly a result of streamlining measures, with the labor force reduced 2.1 percent to 62,100 and production capacity usage up to around 77 percent from 74 percent in 1977. Parent company turnover improved in the first quarter of 1979, Hoechst notes without giving figures, but adds that the outlook is overshadowed by uncertainty on raw materials markets.

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Net Up

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical expects first-quarter earnings to more than double the 60 cents a share earned in the 1978 quarter. Treasurer William Hobbs adds that 1979 earnings will "be up about one-third" over last year's $3.58 a share (restated for a 2-for-1 stock split in November). First quarter results reflect strong aluminum demand and an unusually strong performance by its real estate operations, which recently sold some property in California for more than $20 million, he notes. The performance by the real estate operations probably would not be matched in the remaining quarters, he adds.

BSC Unit Eyes Dutch Chemical Firm

British Steel Corp., aiming to gain a Continental base for manufacturing and marketing chemicals, is negotiating for a majority stake in Cindu-Chemie which has a chemicals manufacturing plant at Uithoorn, Holland. BSC (Chemicals) Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of state-owned BSC with annual turnover of £80 million, says the acquisition would be a "logical extension" of its existing Continental enterprises. The BSC unit is already the second largest tar distiller in Europe and exports 20 percent of its production. No figures have been given for the proposed purchase.

Over 'Buy America' Issue

Trade Pact Threatened by Congress Unit

By Jane Seaberry

WASHINGTON, March 21 (WP) — The chairman of a House subcommittee warned yesterday that the multinational trade treaty being negotiated in Geneva will be jeopardized unless President Carter eliminates provisions that would end earmarking special goverment contracts for small and minority businesses.

Rep. John LaFalce, D-N.Y., chairman of the Small Business subcommittee, said he will ask President Carter to eliminate that portion of the treaty. The president's special trade negotiator, Robert Strauss, defended the proposed treaty for nearly two hours before the subcommittee, but claimed that Mr. Carter had been unaware of the provisions eliminating traditional preference for domestic firms.

Greater Foreign Access

The new procedures are part of a long-sought provision in the multilateral trade agreement, which is expected to be in final form around the first week of April.

The United States has agreed to allow foreign producers greater access to bidding on federal contracts in return for a pledge by European governments and Japan to open up more of their procurement business to U.S. exporters. The administration has pledged to relax restrictions in federal procurement policies which require key agencies to give preference to domestic firms, small businesses and minority companies.

Congressional committees are holding hearings on the proposed agreement to determine what aspects of it will be acceptable to both houses of Congress before final agreement is reached. Ultimately, Congress must accept or reject the agreement without amendment.

Mr. Strauss said the effect of the proposed treaty would be less disastrous to small and minority firms than they are perceived, and would open up foreign markets to them.

Little Expansion Capital

While small businesses would lose about $400 million in U.S. government business to foreign companies, not $9 billion as originally estimated, they would be eligible to compete for $20 billion in foreign business and would benefit from the proposed pact, Mr. Strauss said.

But Rep. Parren Mitchell, D-Md., said minority and small businesses, with little capital to expand in foreign markets, will be unable to compete effectively.

Mr. Strauss conceded that at this point, provisions of the treaty affecting small and minority business "would be difficult to change."

"Before we enter into any agreement, we will be absolutely certain that the adverse impact on small and minority business will be so minimal compared to the gains that this committee will be satisfied," Mr. Strauss said.

Oil Firms Seek Go-ahead For Canada Tar Oil Plant

By Dusko Doder

TORONTO, March 21 (WP) — A consortium of eight oil companies is seeking permission from Canadian authorities to build a $5 billion plant in western Canada to convert tar sands into oil.

The consortium includes Dome Petroleum, Hudson Bay Oil & Gas, Pacific Petroleum, Petrofina Canada Resources and Canadian subsidiaries of Gulf, Amoco, Shell and Chevron Standard.

The huge project in the province of Alberta is viewed as increasingly attractive because expected oil-price increases by OPEC countries would guarantee profitability. Canada is believed to have more proven oil reserves in tar sands than there are in the entire Middle East.

As long as the world price of oil has remained below $15 a barrel, costs of converting tar sands have been too expensive, but experts now believe that the world price may approach $20 a barrel within the next 12 months and this could make tar sands development exceptionally attractive.

The Alsands project, as it is called, is viewed as crucial for future large scale development of tar sand oil that could make Canada into a key factor in world energy production. The sheer size of Canada's estimated reserves offers the prospect of a major new oil supplier for the United States that would sharply lessen the possibility of another Arab oil boycott.

But there is a strong political undercurrent against abrupt increases in the development of Canada's natural resources and it is not certain that large scale projects in Alberta will be approved by the government.

The consortium would have to resolve tax and royalty issues with the provincial and federal authorities before the project gets underway. A public hearing on those matters is scheduled for June 19.

Industry sources said the eight companies are seeking additional tax concessions on top of $1.5 billion currently offered for incentives. The plant would be designed to produce 140,000 barrels a day.

Court Lifts Ban On U.S. Trading By Wiscope SA

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP-DJ) — An appeals court has blocked an order by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to ban Wiscope SA, a Swiss trading company, from trading on U.S. commodity markets.

The court said the stay of the CFTC's order will be effective "until the further order of the court," and asked for written arguments on the controversy by Friday.

The CFTC said Monday it was barring Wiscope, a unit of Guiness Peat Group of London, from trading because the company had failed to identify its coffee-trading clients and disclose the extent of their participation in the U.S. coffee futures market (IHT March 20).

There have been rumors among coffee traders that Wiscope was acting as agent for coffee-producing nations that are interested in propping up coffee prices.

According to the CFTC, Wiscope refused to supply data on the ground that it is not a U.S. company, so the commission does not have jurisdiction and that Swiss confidentiality laws barred it from disclosing customer data without customer approval.

The CFTC rejected both arguments, and barred Wiscope from trading "until the concern demonstrates its ability and willingness to comply with CFTC information-gathering rules."

Yesterday, Wiscope attorney Michael Klein charged that the CFTC has known for some time that the Swiss company is currently willing to supply customer data. He said that Wiscope is willing to comply with requests for information and that the CFTC knew of this intent before it issued the trading ban order.

S.Korea Doubles Size of Euroloan

SEOUL, March 21 (AP-DJ)— The Korea Exchange Bank is doubling its pending loan from foreign banks to $400 million from $200 million originally targeted when the credit was undertaken a month ago, bankers report.

Interest on the 10-year loan starts at ⅜ point above the London interbank offered rate (Libor) for the first two years and rises to ¾ point for the remaining eight years.

In London, banking sources reported that Pemex, the Mexican state oil company, is prepaying a five-year, $300-million syndicated Eurocredit arranged in 1977 carrying a spread of 1½ points over Libor.

In Duesseldorf, Westdeutsche Landesbank said it has a mandate to manage a $100-million, nine-year credit for Portugal's Caixa Geral de Depositos. The loan, which is not state guaranteed, will have a spread of ⅞ point over Libor for the first four years and one point over for the remainder.

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Prices Rise On Wall St., Trade Active

Rally in Final Hour Led to Solid Gains

NEW YORK, March 21 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied in the final hour today to score a solid gain in active trading after showing no real trend for most of the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 7.45 to 857.76 with advancing issues leading declines 847 to 577 as volume expanded to 31.12 million shares from the 27.18 million traded yesterday.

The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said President Carter had no thought of making new anti-inflation proposals when he announces decisions on energy by the end of the month. That eased fears that the administration might be considering some type of excess profits tax.

Analysts saw no indication of any shift in Fed policy on credit tightening decisions, although today is the end of the Fed's statement week and its intentions are sometimes obscured.

One analyst said today's action was typical of a "trading market" when traders wait to see if the market will falter, and begin buying in the final hour if it does not.

The Commerce Department reported that new U.S. orders for durable goods increased 0.3 percent, or $200 million, in February to a seasonally adjusted $80.9 billion, compared to a 2.6 percent gain in January.

Gaming shares were big gainers. Caesars World climbed 2⅝ to 60⅛, Bally Manufacturing 1¾ to 66½, Playboy 1¼ to 24¼ and Del E. Webb 1¾ to 23¼.

Chemicals advanced. Du Pont rose 2¼ to 138¾, Monsanto one to 48¾ and active Dow Chemical ⅛ to 28⅛.

IBM climbed 4¾ to 315¼, Teledyne 2⅞ to 122¼, Eastman Kodak, which yesterday introduced some new cameras and instant film enhancements, two to 64⅜, Smithkline 1¼ to 92⅜ and Boeing Co. 1⅞ to 65.

Bucyrus Erie climbed ⅞ to 19⅞. A block of 100,000 shares traded at 18¾. Volume leader EMI picked up ⅛ to three on turnover nearing 700,000 shares.

Oil shares continued under pressure. They have run into profit taking in the past two days.

Exxon slipped ¼ to 53¾. It said it has a 10-percent in oil supplies compared to the industry shortfall average of 5 to 6 percent. Texaco eased ¼ to 26 and Atlantic Rickfield ¼ to 61½.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the index up 1.08 to 174.1.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed off 3 to up 2½ cents; corn off ¼ to 1¼; oats up ¾ to 1¾; and soybeans up ¾ to 6¼ cents.

Trade was generally dull and dominated by orderly liquidation of the expiring March contracts. A late-session rally in soybeans came in response to rumors of Arab threats against Israel.

CFP Sets Deal to Buy Crude Oil From Iran

PARIS, March 21 (Reuters) — Cie. Francaise des Petroles will purchase 7.5 million tons of Iranian crude oil annually under a long-term contract to be signed next month with National Iranian Oil Co., CFP said today.

Sources close to CFP said they expect the purchase price to be "reasonable" and close to that fixed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. CFP had been drawing about 10 million tons of Iranian crude annually prior to the revolution.

Market Closed

All banks and markets were closed in Japan Wednesday because of a national holiday.

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U.S. End-'78 Deficit Cut; Year a Record

WASHINGTON, March 21 (Reuters) — The U.S. current-account deficit narrowed in the fourth quarter to $1.3 billion from $3.7 billion in the third quarter, the Commerce Department said today. This made the total deficit for the year a record $16 billion.

The current-account represents trade in both goods and services and such unilateral transfers as non-military foreign aid. The full 1978 deficit compared with a deficit of $15.29 billion in 1977, the previous Record.

The fourth-quarter figure was the lowest quarterly deficit since a surplus of $176 million in the final 1976 quarter, a department spokesman said. The fourth-quarter trade deficit on a balance-of-payments basis fell to $6.4 billion from $8 billion in the third quarter, while net receipts for services rose to $6.2 billion from $5.6 billion.

For 1978 as a whole, the trade deficit rose to $34.1 billion from $31.1 billion, but this was mostly offset by a rise of $2.7 billion to $23.3 billion in the surplus on service transactions.

The department said there was a steady decline in the annualized rate of the quarterly current-account deficits throughout last year. This started at $30.3 billion in the first quarter, declined to an average rate of $14.1 billion during the second and third quarters and fell further to $5.4 billion during the final quarter, it said.

U.S. assets abroad increased $27.3 billion in the fourth quarter compared with a gain of $10.2 billion in the prior three months, while foreign assets in the United States rose $29.3 billion against $15.5 billion.

The increase in U.S. assets abroad largely reflected a sharp step-up in reported outflows from U.S. banks. A major factor in the gain in foreign assets here was accounted for by an increase of $19 billion in official assets compared with an increase of only $4.9 billion in the third quarter.

For the year, U.S. assets abroad rose $58.7 billion compared with $34.7 billion in 1977, while foreign assets here increased $63.3 billion compared with a gain of $50.9 billion in 1977. Foreign official assets in the United States rose $34 billion, which was $3.2-billion less than the gain reported for 1977.

Outflows for direct U.S. investments abroad increased $3.1 billion over 1977 to $15.4 billion, while net U.S. purchases of foreign securities declined $2 billion to $3.4 billion. Bank reported liabilities to private foreigners increased $19.1 billion, compared with a gain of $7.3 billion in 1977.

The department also reported that the dollar showed a trade-weighted depreciation of 10 percent last year against the currencies of 10 industrial countries. The figure is based on exchange rate movements between December 1977 and December 1978.

Factory Orders Up 0.3% in Feb.

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP-DJ) — New factory orders for durable goods rose a seasonally adjusted 0.3 percent in February, the Commerce Department said today.

New factory orders rose to an adjusted $80.91 billion after rising 2.6 percent in January to a downward revised $80.66 billion. Previously, the department reported that the January increase was 4.1 percent.

It noted that an increase in the aircraft and parts industry offset declines in most other sectors. Excluding transportation equipment, new orders declined about 2.8 percent with the sharpest decline reported by the primary metals industry.

Orders for non-defense capital goods, considered a barometer of future plant and equipment spending, rose 4.4 percent to an adjusted $23.1 billion following an increase of 6.4 percent in January to an adjusted $22.12 billion.

The backlog of orders in February rose 3.2 percent to an adjusted $245.73 billion after rising 3.3 percent in January.

U.S. Gold Auctioned At Average $241.30

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI) — The Treasury raised $361.4 million from the sale of slightly more than 1.5 million ounces of gold from the U.S. stockpile during its regular monthly auction, it was announced today.

The Treasury sold one million ounces of its best-quality gold at an average price of $241.30 an ounce and 500,100 ounces of lower-quality gold at an average $240.09 an ounce.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
29¾	22½	Maytg	1.60a	6.8	9	136	23¾	23⅝	23½—	¼
31½	19⅝	McDermt	1	4.7	6	636	21¼	20⅝	21¼+	⅜
35⅝	25⅝	McDr pf2.20		8.0		57	27⅝	26¾	27⅛+	⅜
32⅛	28¼	McDr pf2.60		8.7		616	29¾	29¾	29¾+	⅛
60⅛	39⅞	McDnld	.36	.8	11	903	43⅜	41½	43⅜+	2¼
40½	25	McDonD	.75	2.5	7	258	29⅞	29½	29¾—	⅛
30⅞	21¼	McDonh	1.20	4.4	6	64	27⅛	26½	27⅛+	¾
30⅛	22½	McGEd	1.80	6.9	6	140	26¼	26	26¼+	⅛
34	18⅝	McGrH	1.28	5.0	10	1316	25½	24¾	25⅝	
33¾	18½	McIntyr				z2740	31½	30½	31½—	¼
22⅝	12	McLean	.64	4.8	6	60	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
13	8¼	McLoul			6	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
17½	9⅝	McMorO	.10	.6	44	181	16⅞	16	16⅞+	⅝
15⅝	10	McNeil	.80	6.0	6	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	
33⅞	18⅝	Mead	1.60	5.7	5	216	28	27½	27⅞+	⅜
88	48	Mea pfA2.80		4.0		1	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝—	2⅝
44	20⅝	Measrx	.50	1.1	17	152	u45	43⅝	44⅝+	¾
17½	13¾	Mednco	s.40	2.7	8	35	15	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
40⅞	19⅝	Medtrn	.48	1.3	13	165	37⅞	35½	36⅞+	1⅜
33⅞	24⅝	Melville	1.40	4.9	8	136	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	⅛
60¾	25½	Memorex			5	440	32¼	30¾	32¼+	⅜
37	27⅜	MercStr	1a	2.8	6	8	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
32⅞	24¾	MerTx	1.48	5.6	6	49	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
71⅝	47⅝	Merck	1.90	2.8	16	781	67⅝	66½	67⅛+	½
40¼	26¾	Merdith	1	3.5	6	8	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
24¾	14¼	MerrLy	.88	4.8	9	774	18⅞	17⅞	18¼+	⅜
42½	26⅛	MesaPet	.48	1.2	16	502	40⅞	40⅛	40⅝+	¼
16⅝	13¼	Mesab	1.47e	9.0	25	62	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
24⅝	17½	Mesta	.60e	2.9	38	7	21	20⅝	21 —	⅛
24⅞	20¼	MGM s	.60	2.6	10	574	23⅛	22½	23 +	⅜
71	42¼	Metrm	2.20	4.2	8	53	53	52¾	53	
92½	82½	MtE pfJ8.32		9.9		z50	84	84	84 —	1½
91	76	MtE pf18.12		10.		z100	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞+	⅞
97	80	MtE pf 8.32		10.		z110	82	d79½	79½—	2½
16	12½	MchGs	1.30b	9.0	8	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
26	23⅝	MhWI pf2.12		8.7		8	24½	24½	24½	
19	16⅞	MdCTel	1.40	8.1	7	17	17⅜	17¼	17¼+	⅛
24⅛	21⅜	MdCT pf2.06		8.8		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	¼
17⅜	14¼	MidSUt	1.52	10.	6	862	15	14⅝	15	
3	1	MidlndM				21	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
20⅛	14	MidRos	1.10	6.1	7	86	18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
38½	19½	MillerW	.90	3.2	11	252	28	27½	28 —	⅛
25⅝	13¾	MiltBrd	.80	3.4	8	441	24	23½	23⅝—	⅛
18⅛	11½	MilRoy	.30	1.7	13	14	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
23½	19	MinnGs	1.84	8.1	7	6	22¾	22⅝	22¾+	¼
66	43	MMM	2.40	4.1	12	614	58	56⅝	58 +	1⅜
21¼	18½	MinPL	1.94	9.5	6	35	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
14⅛	9⅝	MirroAl	.96	9.1	12	13	10⅝	10½	10½—	¼
39⅝	20⅛	Misnins	.80	2.4	7	262	33	32⅝	33	
59½	43⅜	MPocC	2.80	5.6	5	412	50¼	49⅝	50⅛+	⅜
15⅝	10⅝	MoPSv	1b	8.9	8	35	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
25¾	21	MoPS pf2.44		11.		5	22⅜	22¾	22⅜—	⅛
27⅞	23	MoPS pr2.61		11.		8	24⅛	22⅞	23⅞—	⅜
76½	60	Mobil	4.80	6.3	7	720	76	75⅝	75¾+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	MobileH			11	64	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
19¾	11⅞	MdMer	.20	1.5	7	16	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
15¼	10⅛	Mohasco	.90	8.3	6	35	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
14⅝	6⅛	MohkDta			11	177	11½	11	11¼+	¼
24⅞	13⅛	MohkR	1.20	8.7		3	13⅞	13¾	13¾—	⅛
35⅝	22	Monrh	1.84	6.2	5	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
30⅞	15⅝	Monogr	.52	1.6	8	993	u33¼	31⅞	33¼+	2½
60¼	45	Monsan	3.20	6.6	6	1152	48¾	47½	48¾+	1
18¼	16	MntDU	1.50	8.8	7	30	17¼	17	17 —	¼
24½	19½	MonPw	2.04	9.5	8	156	21⅝	21⅛	21½	
22¼	18¼	MonSt	1.80a	9.2		8	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
10⅛	7½	MONY	.92a	11.	9	34	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
39¾	27	MooreM	1	3.2	5	34	32	31⅝	31½—	⅜
52	41	Morgan	2.50	5.4	7	338	46	45¼	45⅞+	⅜
30	18⅝	MorKn	1.50	6.3	5	38	23¾	23	23¼+	¾
20½	13	MorseSh	.66	4.2	5	17	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	MtgTrAm			6	31	6⅞	6¾	6⅝—	⅛
34⅞	23½	MorNor	1.28	4.6	9	62	28¼	28	28	
54⅛	36	Motrola	1.20	3.1	10	512	38¾	38¼	38⅜+	¼
40½	27	MtFuel	2.20	7.3	10	60	30¼	29⅞	30⅛+	⅛
27¾	24⅛	MtSTel	2.08	8.1	7	13	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	½
14¾	5¼	Muntord				144	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
8¾	4	Munfd pf.40		5.0		17	8⅛	8	8	
20⅞	14⅝	Munsng	1.20	7.0	8	13	17¼	17¼	17¼—	⅛
18⅛	11⅞	MurphC	1.28	9.1	9	6	14	13⅞	14	
57½	33	MurpOil	1	2.1	12	175	46¾	45⅝	46¾—	¼
25½	14	MurryO	1	5.7	6	27	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝+	⅛
15	12¾	MutOm	1.32	9.6		13	13¾	13⅝	13¾+	⅛
15¾	7½	MyersL	.50	4.9	7	47	10⅛	10¼	10¼+	⅛
		— N-N-N —								
22⅛	12¼	NCH	.64	3.8	9	30	16⅞	16¾	16⅞+	⅛
70½	42	NCR	1.60	2.4	9	651	68	66⅛	67½+	1
25¼	15⅞	NLInd	1.20	5.3	9	284	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
27⅞	19	NLT	1	4.8	6	355	20⅞	20½	20⅞+	⅛
8⅞	7½	NVF s			5	39	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
28½	23½	Nabisco	1.50	6.1	8	212	24⅞	24⅝	24½+	⅛
32¼	24⅞	Nalco	1.36	4.2	16	236	32½	32	32¼	
33¼	12¼	Narco	.68	3.8	9	151	18⅞	16⅞	18 +	1¼
38	21⅜	Nashua	1.30	5.4	5	13	24¼	24⅛	24¼+	⅛
42¼	14½	NatAirl	.50	1.3	18	121	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝—	½
33	21	NAvio	2.13e	7.6		48	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝+	¼
22⅛	14	NatCan	.72	4.1	8	147	17⅝	16½	17⅝+	⅝
17⅛	9	NtCtyL	.60	4.7	7	117	13	11⅛	12⅞+	1⅛
31¾	27½	NtDetr	1.88	6.1	5	9	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
23½	18	NatDist	1.80	8.7	6	335	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
22¼	20	NDist pr1.85		9.4		3	19¾	d19¾	19¾—	¼
28	24¼	NatFG	2.38	8.8	6	4	27	27	27	
22⅛	15¼	NatGyp	1.32	7.8	5	577	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅜
4⅛	2¼	NatHom			15	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	7⅝	NtLibty n	.28	3.2	6	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
27	15⅝	NMdCr	.56	2.5	11	75	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜—	⅜
13⅛	12⅝	NMedE s			8	320	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
20⅞	11⅝	NMineSv	.56	4.2	20	46	13¼	13	13⅛+	¼
24⅛	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	8.5	12	126	17¾	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
33¼	17¼	NtSemic			9	2721	20⅛	19⅝	20 +	⅛
18⅛	12⅞	NtSvIn	1.08	6.1	6	81	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
23⅞	14½	NStand	1.24	7.9	5	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
35¾	28⅝	NatlStl	2.60	8.1	6	62	32¼	31¾	32¼+	½
6⅛	3⅜	NatTea			6	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜+	⅛
52⅞	33⅛	Natom	2.10	4.8	5	197	43⅞	43	43⅞+	½
35	23⅛	Notm pf1.60		5.6		77	28½	28	28⅝	
24½	20⅛	NevPw	2	9.5	9	6	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
20	16½	NevP pf1.74		9.7		z100	18	18	18 +	1
24½	21	NevP pf2.30		11.		z400	21¾	21¾	21¾+	¼
21⅛	18¼	NevP pf1.95		10.		3	19¼	19⅛	19¼—	¼
24⅞	21	NEngEl	2.10	9.7	6	25	21¾	21½	21⅝+	⅛
17½	15	NEnGE	1.52	10.	6	26	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
46	27	NENucl	.40	1.0	16	49	38⅝	38¼	38¼	
29⅝	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		9.9		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	¼
36	31⅛	NEngT	3.16	9.2	8	217	34⅞	34½	34½—	⅛
19⅛	16⅜	NYSEG	1.68	9.5	7	57	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
30	21¼	Newhall	.66	2.6	9	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
26⅝	15⅝	Newmt	.80	3.1	20	498	26	25⅝	25⅞	
84	66	Newt pf4.50		5.3		1	u85¼	85¼	85¼+	1¼
12⅝	6⅜	Newprk			9	212	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜+	½
15⅜	13½	NiaMP	1.44	10.	7	433	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
54⅜	45½	NiaMpf	4.85	10.		z100	47½	47½	47½+	1½
67¼	56	NiaMpf	6.10	11.		z50	58	58	58	
85	72	NiaMpf	7.72	10.		z70	76⅝	74	76⅝	
12¼	9⅜	NiagSh	1.01e	9.4		21	10⅞	10½	10¾	
30⅜	26⅛	Nicor	2.52	8.8	6	28	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
27⅞	20¾	NorfWn	1.84	7.8	7	163	23½	23	23½+	⅛
26⅞	18½	Norlin	1.60	7.8	4	9	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	¼
27	20⅜	Norris	1.40	5.8	6	61	24¼	23½	24¼+	¼
24½	14⅞	NACoal	.56	2.7	7	109	20½	19¾	20½+	¾
5	2⅜	NoAMIg				29	4⅛	4	4⅛	
34⅛	24¼	NoAPhl	1.50	5.5	5	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
11⅞	4⅞	NoCAir	.20	3.3	4	114	6⅛	6	6	
7½	1⅛	NoCAir wt				81	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
10⅛	9	NoesIUt	1.02	11.	7	213	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅛	11	NCoISL	.70	4.6	4	19	15½	15⅛	15½—	⅛
18⅝	15¼	NIndPS	1.50	9.6	10	81	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
41⅜	37¼	NorNGs	2.60	6.6	6	259	39½	39	39½—	⅛
100⅜	96½	NoNG pf8.48		8.8		z50	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝+	⅛
27⅞	23¼	NoStPw	2.16	8.6	7	490	25⅝	24⅞	25¼+	½
44	37⅜	NSPw pf3.60		9.3		z60	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	
82⅞	74½	NSPw pf6.80		8.9		z20	76¼	76¼	76¼—	⅛
41⅜	23¼	NorTel	.80	1.9	12	207	41⅜	41	41⅜+	¼
6½	3⅜	Nthgate				73	6	5¼	5⅝	
49⅞	24¼	Nortrp	1.80	4.9	6	101	37	36⅜	36½+	¼
37⅛	22⅞	NwstAirl	.80	3.0	9	512	26⅞	26¼	26⅜—	¼
28⅛	21⅝	NwtBcp	1.16	4.9	7	441	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞+	⅜
35⅝	25⅝	NwtEnr	2.40	7.8	6	31	30⅝	30¼	30⅝+	⅛
35	23	Nwtind	1.75	6.3	6	152	28	27⅝	28 +	⅜
46½	29	Nwtind wt				8	33	33	33 —	½
27⅞	24	NwtP pf2.50		10.		14	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
12⅝	9⅜	NwMLf	1e	9.8	9	58	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	¼
38⅞	27⅜	NwStW	1.80	5.7	7	4	31¾	31½	31¾	
27¼	22	Norton	1.15	4.4	7	234	26¼	25¼	26¼+	¾
21⅜	15⅛	NorSim	.92b	6.0	6	740	15⅝	d15	15⅝+	⅛
40	25¼	Nucor	.44	1.2	6	17	37⅞	37½	37¾+	⅛
		— O-O-O —								
31½	16⅛	OKC	1.20	4.1	11	109	29½	28⅝	29¼+	½
25⅞	14⅜	Oak Ind	.40	1.5	18	406	u26⅛	24⅞	26⅛+	1½
77	44¼	Oak pf	1.75	2.3		1	77	77	77	
19½	15⅞	OakiteP	1.20	7.2	9	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
26⅞	14⅞	OccIPet	1.25	6.0		2258	20⅞	20½	20⅝—	¼
13⅛	4⅛	OccIPel wt				242	8	7⅝	7⅞	
42⅞	26⅝	OccIP pf2.16		6.4		1	33½	33½	33½—	1
84⅞	48½	OccIP pf3.60		5.5		3	66	66	66 —	1½
82½	48¼	OccIP pf 4		6.2		23	65	64½	65 —	1
26¾	22	OccIP pf2.50		11.		12	23¼	23	23¼+	⅛
23¾	18½	OccIP pf2.12		11.		1	19¼	19¼	19¼—	⅛
24⅞	19⅛	OccIP pf2.30		11.		20	22	21⅝	21¾+	⅛
35¼	25½	Ogden	1.80	6.0	5	15	30¼	30	30 —	½
19	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	11.	14	225	16⅛	16	16⅛	
50	41	OhEd pf4.40		10.		z1200	42¼	41	42	
51	42	OhEd pf4.56		11.		z10	42	42	42 —	1
80	71¾	OhEd pf7.24		10.		z300	70⅝	d70⅝	70⅝	
109	99½	OhE pf10.48		10.		z1010	102	101½	102 +	2
25⅝	21¼	OhP pfG2.27		10.		21	22½	22½	22½—	⅛
124	113½	OhP pfA 14		12.		z190	116⅛	116	116¼—	⅛
123	114	OhP pfF 14		12.		z270	116	116	116	
95⅞	84	OhP pfE8.48		10.		z20	84	84	84	
87¼	73½	OhP pfD7.76		10.		z200	75	75	75	
18⅞	16⅛	OklaGE	1.60	9.3	9	126	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8⅝	OklGE pf.80		8.6		290	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
24⅛	18	OklaNG	1.60	7.5	6	22	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
25⅛	13⅞	Olin	.88	4.7	7	273	18⅞	18¼	18⅝+	⅜
36½	19⅝	Omark	1.12	3.6	5	39	30⅞	30½	30⅝+	⅛
23½	15½	Oneida	.84	4.1	7	4	20⅝	20½	20½	
11⅛	9½	Opelika	.84	8.0	6	10	10½	10½	10½	
16⅛	14⅛	OranRk	1.52	10.	7	18	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Orange	.20	3.0	4	65	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
9½	7⅝	OrionC	.30	3.1	7	140	u9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
23½	15⅞	OutMar	1.40	7.5	5	43	19¼	18⅞	18⅞+	½
33⅜	19⅛	OutletCo	1	5.0	5	30	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
18½	13	OverhDr	.84	5.2	6	19	16⅛	16	16⅛	
26⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.10	5.8	4	19	19¼	18⅞	18⅞—	⅜
29	20¼	OverSh	.50b	2.2	5	29	22⅜	22¼	22¼—	⅛
35⅛	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.2	7	292	29⅛	28¾	28⅞—	⅜
24⅞	17⅛	OwenIll	1.26	6.2	5	346	20¼	19⅞	20¼	
12⅝	8	Oxfrdin	.68	6.9	5	4	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
		— P-Q —								
19¼	15⅛	PHH Gp	.64	3.7	9	161	17⅜	17⅜	17½	
12⅛	8	PNBMt	.82e	8.1	9	10	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
31½	23⅛	PPG	1.84	6.8	6	472	26⅞	26¼	26⅞+	½
21⅞	11⅝	PSA			5	35	13¼	13	13⅛—	¼
13⅞	11¼	PacAS	1.24	9.8		18	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
25⅛	21⅜	PacGE	2.32	9.7	8	694	24	23⅞	24 +	¼
21⅝	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.2	7	53	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
57⅞	36½	PacLm	2.20	5.1	13	18	43½	43	43⅜—	¼
21½	17	PNwTel	1.64	9.0	7	45	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.6	8	152	20¼	20	20 —	⅛
16⅞	14	PacTT	1.40	9.7	8	75	14½	14¼	14½	
71¾	62	PacTT pf	6	9.4		z100	64	63½	63½—	1
16½	10	PacTin	.80	5.3	6	3	15	14¾	15 +	⅛
13⅞	6⅜	PaineW	.44	5.3	4	171	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
17	12¾	PalW pf1.30		9.6		14	13½	13⅜	13½+	⅛

(Continued on Page 11)

1978 Annual Report:

TENNECO

Emphasis on energy brings Tenneco record $8.8 billion revenues, new highs in income and earnings per share.

Tenneco reported the best year in its 35-year history in 1978, setting new records for operating revenues, net income and earnings per common share, as summarized in the table below.

Today, energy generates two-thirds of our income. And because the need . . . and the opportunity . . . is so great in this field, we will invest most of our resources in energy for the foreseeable future.

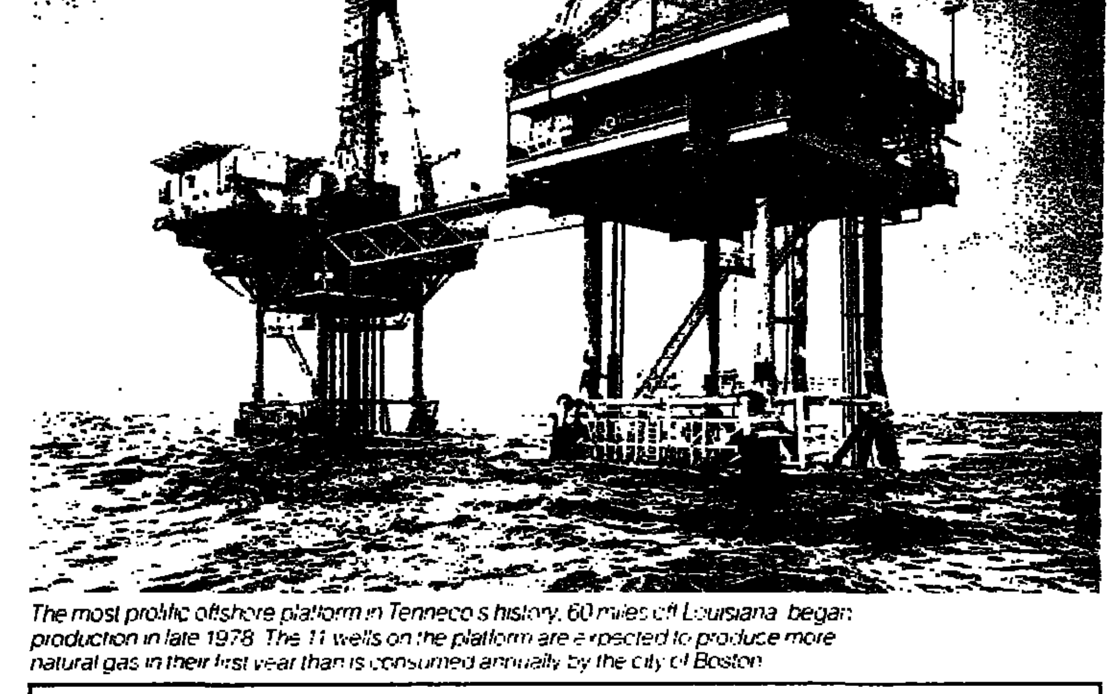
We have good reason to believe we can succeed. Our Tenneco Oil is one of the few oil companies to increase its domestic production over the past five years. Oil production increased 18% versus an industry decline of approximately 5%. More importantly, in support of our 16,000-mile natural gas pipeline system, gas production went up 36% as compared to an industry decrease of about 13%.

Our U.S. wildcat well success ratio over the same period has averaged 35% as compared to an industrywide ratio of about 16%-19%. And we are coming close to replacing oil and gas produced with new reserves—99% in 1978—while the nation's overall reserves have shown a steady decline.

At a time when many major energy companies are diversifying into non-energy fields as a hedge against the economic, political and regulatory risks of the oil and gas business, Tenneco is already successfully diversified. And we will continue to strongly support our growing non-energy businesses. They enable us to mount a major energy thrust with greater confidence.

In 1979, we will invest over $600 million in oil and gas exploration and production, most of it in the U.S., plus additional major investments in natural gas pipeline and other energy projects. In so doing, we believe we will best serve the interests of our Company, our investors, our employees, and the people of this nation.

To find out more about Tenneco's success in energy and its growth in other basic industries—construction and farm equipment, automotive components, chemicals, agriculture and land management, packaging, shipbuilding, and insurance—write TENNECO ANNUAL REPORT, Section U-1, P.O. Box 2511, Houston, TX 77001.



The most prolific offshore platform in Tenneco's history, 60 miles off Louisiana, began production in late 1978. The 11 wells on the platform are expected to produce more natural gas in their first year than is consumed annually by the city of Boston.

SUMMARY

(Millions except per-share amounts)	1978	1977
Net sales and operating revenues	$ 8.762	$ 7 408
Net income	466	427
Earnings per share of common stock—		
Average shares outstanding	4.53	4.38
Fully diluted	4.30	4.11
Capital expenditures	1.008	714
Total assets	10.134	8.278
Year-end dividend rate	2.20	2.00

TENNECO OIL ◯ TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION ◯ JI CASE ◯ TENNECO AUTOMOTIVE ◯ TENNECO CHEMICALS
NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING ◯ PACKAGING CORP OF AMERICA ◯ TENNECO WEST ◯ ALBRIGHT & WILSON LTD

Tenneco

NEW YORK, March 21 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.32	1.75
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	280.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	132-133	74-75
Lead spot, lb	0.44-0.48	0.33
Copper elect., lb	90⅝-94¼	62½
Tin (Straits), lb	7.4448	5.4075
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	37½-39½	0.29
Silver N.Y., oz	7.464	5.264
Gold N.Y., oz	239.90	179.35
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
March 21, 1979	1,064.70 f	902.70 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 21, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	5.95	5.95	5.91	5.94	—.01
Mar	6.71	6.72	6.71	6.72	—.03
May	8.06	8.10	8.05	8.05	

Est. sales: 48 sales Tues. 50.

Total open interest Tues. 874 up 9 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	130.00	130.50	129.90	130.08	—0.82
May	132.50	132.75	132.02	132.11	—0.82
Jul	134.25	134.50	133.75	134.07	—0.27
Sep	135.50	136.00	135.30	135.38	—0.37
Dec	135.50	135.50	134.75	134.75	—0.78
Mar	134.25	134.25	133.50	133.70	—0.73
May	134.00	134.00	133.75	133.33	—0.67

Est. sales: 695 sales Tues. 578.

Total open interest Tues. 8,149 up 34 from Mon.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	8.52	8.70	8.51	8.65	+0.16
Jul	8.86	9.02	8.84	8.98	+0.18
Sep	9.08	9.23	9.07	9.19	+0.14
Oct	9.20	9.35	9.19	9.31	+0.15
Mar	9.83	9.97	9.83	9.91	+0.13
May	10.01	10.09	10.01	10.08	+0.09
Jul	10.24	10.32	10.24	10.30	

Est sales: 4,810 sales Tues. 3,968.

Total open interest Tues. 35,334 up 134 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	141.75	142.50	141.75	141.85	—3.70
May	145.30	146.00	144.81	144.85	—2.00
Jul	147.50	148.10	147.00	147.00	—1.90
Sep	149.60	149.90	149.00	149.05	—1.60
Dec	153.00	153.20	152.30	152.30	—1.40
Mar	155.00	155.20	154.51	154.60	—0.90

Est. sales: 921 sales Tues. 619.

Total open interest Tues. 6,522 off 75 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	102.30	107.00	102.30	105.10	+3.10
Jul	103.40	107.50	103.40	105.40	+2.30
Sep	103.85	106.80	103.85	105.85	+2.35
Nov	99.90	101.60	99.90	101.60	+2.10
Jan	95.80	97.75	95.80	97.70	+1.90
Mar	96.90	97.90	96.75	97.90	+1.65
May	97.30	98.20	97.30	98.10	+1.35

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 359.

Total open interest Tues. 8,041 up 41 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	62.80	62.90	62.33	62.85	+0.07
Jul	64.80	64.90	64.40	64.86	+0.09
Oct	65.65	65.65	65.30	65.45	+0.10
Dec	65.10	65.30	64.90	65.27	+0.12
Mar	66.40	66.50	66.25	66.50	

Est. sales: 7,050 sales Tues. 6,263.

Total open interest Tues. 39,742 up 419 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	93.50	95.25	93.50	95.65	+2.95
May	94.40	96.50	94.20	96.40	+3.40
Jul	94.80	96.90	94.65	96.90	+3.00
Sep	95.30	97.00	94.65	96.90	+2.90
Dec	95.25	97.00	94.50	96.30	+2.25
Jan	94.90	96.80	94.40	96.80	+2.70
Mar	95.25	96.70	94.65	96.70	+2.55
May	95.30	96.60	94.70	96.60	+2.45
Jul	94.80	96.50	94.80	96.50	+2.35
Sep	94.70	96.70	95.80	96.45	+2.30
Dec	94.70	96.45	94.60	96.45	+2.30

Est. sales: 10,900 sales Tues. 11,222.

Total open interest Tues. 52,695 up 1,413 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Mar	742.00	756.80	742.00	756.00	+20.80
Apr	742.00	758.00	745.50	758.00	+20.00
May	750.00	763.90	742.80	764.00	+20.00
Jul	760.00	773.80	758.00	773.80	+20.00
Sep	769.00	783.40	768.00	783.40	+20.00
Dec	784.00	797.90	782.50	797.90	+20.00
Jan	788.00	802.50	788.00	802.50	+20.00
Mar	797.00	812.00	797.00	812.00	+20.00
May	806.00	821.50	806.00	821.50	+20.00
Jul	816.50	831.00	816.50	831.00	+20.00
Dec	841.50	855.20	844.00	855.20	

Est. sales: 11,000 sales Tues. 11,183.

Total open interest Tues. 206,383 off 4 from Mon.

PLATINUM
Open High Low Close Chg.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	386.00	395.80	386.00	395.80	+10.00
Jun	386.50	390.00	390.00	385.60	+10.00
Jul	387.50	395.80	387.50	385.80	+10.00
Oct	387.50	396.00	389.00	386.10	+10.00
Jan	389.00	397.60	389.00	387.60	+10.00
Jul	392.00	398.00	398.00	391.00	+10.00
Oct	394.00	400.00	400.00	393.00	+10.00

Est. sales: 1,918 sales Tues. 1,966.

Total open interest Tues. 9,344 off 34 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Mar	242.50	242.60	242.50	242.60	+ 3.60
Apr	240.30	243.00	240.00	243.00	+ 3.50
Jun	244.50	247.70	244.00	247.40	+ 3.70
Aug	248.50	251.90	248.20	251.80	+ 3.80
Oct	253.00	256.40	252.40	256.20	+ 3.80
Dec	257.50	260.50	257.00	260.70	+ 4.10
Feb	264.50	265.20	261.00	265.20	+ 4.00
Apr	270.00	273.80	265.50	269.70	+ 4.00
Jun	274.00	274.20	271.00	274.20	+ 4.00
Aug	276.50	278.80	276.50	278.80	+ 4.10
Oct	280.70	283.40	280.70	283.40	
Dec	286.50	288.00	286.90	288.00	+ 4.10

Est. sales: 12,000 sales Tues. 17,581.

Total open interest Tues. 166,7910 up 861 from Mon.

CHICAGO FUTURES
March 21, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.77	3.77	3.73	3.74	—.03
May	3.40¾	3.43	3.38½	3.42½	+.02¼
Jul	3.25	3.27½	3.24¼	3.26¼	+.01¼
Sep	3.28¼	3.29¾	3.27¾	3.28¾	+.00¼
Dec	3.38¾	3.39¾	3.37¾	3.39	
Mar	3.47½	3.48	3.47½	3.48	+.00½

Sales Tues. 6,851.

Total open interest Tues. 32,658, up 171 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.45½	2.45½	2.42¼	2.44	—.01½
May	2.46¾	2.47¼	2.46¼	2.46¾	—.00¼
Jul	2.50	2.50½	2.49¼	2.50	—.00¼
Sep	2.52¼	2.53¼	2.52¼	2.52¾	—.00¼
Dec	2.58¾	2.59½	2.57¾	2.59	
Mar	2.66½	2.67½	2.66	2.67¼	+.00¼

Sales Tues. 22,964.

Total open interest Tues. 143,957, up 166 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	7.56½	7.57	7.53	7.56¾	+.00¾
May	7.68	7.77	7.65	7.74¼	+.06¼
Jul	7.75	7.854	7.72½	7.80½	+.05
Aug	7.69	7.77	7.65½	7.74¾	+.06
Sep	7.32	7.36	7.29½	7.34½	+.02½
Nov	7.10½	7.14	7.09½	7.12½	+.00¾
Jan	7.20	7.23	7.18½	7.21	+.01
Mar	7.30	7.32	7.29	7.30½	

Sales Tues. 29,231.

Total open interest Tues. 128,197, up 494 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	196.00	196.00	195.00	195.90	+ .90
May	201.00	202.20	199.70	201.30	+1.10
Jul	203.80	205.30	202.50	204.40	+1.10
Aug	203.00	205.00	202.00	204.50	+1.60
Sep	200.50	201.00	199.50	201.00	+1.00
Oct	195.10	196.50	195.10	196.30	+ .40
Dec	195.70	196.50	194.80	195.90	+ .20
Jan	195.50	196.50	195.50	196.00	+ .10
Mar	199.00	199.40	198.50	198.70	— .50

Sales Tues. 8,960.

Total open interest Tues. 51,669, up 972 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	27.70	27.70	27.44	27.55	— .10
May	27.85	28.25	27.61	28.14	+ .36
Jul	27.92	28.35	27.63	28.22	+ .38
Aug	27.60	28.05	27.35	27.95	+ .37
Sep	26.75	27.00	26.40	27.00	+ .30
Oct	25.80	26.10	25.55	26.08	+ .28
Dec	25.30	25.55	25.00	25.55	+ .28
Jan	25.15	25.40	25.00	25.40	+ .27
Mar	25.15	25.35	24.95	25.33	+ .23
May	25.10	25.25	24.90	25.23	+ .23

Sales Tues. 10,922.

Total open interest Tues. 56,578, up 822 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.29¾	1.30½	1.29¾	1.30½	+.00¾
May	1.36	1.37¾	1.35½	1.37¾	+.01½
Jul	1.44¼	1.46	1.43¼	1.45¾	+.01¾
Sep	1.51¼	1.53	1.50¾	1.53	+.01½
Dec	1.57¾	1.59¾	1.57¼	1.59¾	+.01½

Sales Tues. 281.

Total open interest Tues. 5,105, up 27 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	74.45	75.40	74.20	75.05	+ .20
Jun	72.90	73.60	72.55	73.15	— .05
Aug	70.30	70.90	70.05	70.62	— .02
Oct	68.25	68.95	68.10	68.82	+ .17
Dec	69.30	69.40	68.60	69.20	— .02
Jan	69.15	69.35	69.05	69.20	— .05
Feb	69.70	69.80	69.30	69.77	+ .17
Apr	69.60	69.90	69.45	69.85	+ .33
Jun	70.60	70.65	70.45	70.65	
Aug	70.45	70.55	70.35	70.55	+ .05

Est. sales: 26,625; sales Tues. 34,237.

Total open interest Tues. 96,514, off 3,328 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	91.55	91.85	90.60	91.45	— .10
Mar	89.10	89.62	88.60	89.47	+ .20
Aug	87.60	88.50	87.50	88.45	+ .45
Sep	87.30	88.20	87.00	88.05	+ .50
Oct	86.47	87.25	86.00	86.85	+ .20
Nov	87.30	87.80	86.90	87.22	+ .22
Jan	87.20	88.10	87.20	88.05	+ .30
Mar	88.00	88.50	88.00	88.30	

Est sales: 3,978; sales Tues. 4,896.

Total open interest Tues. 25,931, up 189 from Mon

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Apr	49.50	50.35	49.05	50.05	+ .43
Jun	51.25	52.97	51.12	52.75	+1.23
Jul	52.15	53.90	51.87	53.70	+1.30
Aug	49.30	50.50	48.95	50.45	+ .58
Oct	46.90	47.85	46.15	47.52	+ .32
Dec	47.50	48.40	46.80	48.15	+ .30
Feb	46.40	47.25	46.30	47.25	+ .25
Apr	44.50	44.85	44.20	44.47	+ .12
Jun	45.12	46.30	45.10	46.30	+1.00

Est. sales. 9,525; sales Tues. 9,256.

Total open interest Tues. 27,624, off 40 from Mon

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	61.85	63.90	61.45	63.87	+1.92
May	61.70	63.75	61.25	63.65	+1.65
Jul	62.10	63.45	61.35	63.30	+1.20
Aug	59.65	61.10	59.00	61.05	+1.20

Est. sales: 5,107; sales Tues. 5,489.

Total open interest Tues. 8,723, off 135 from Mon

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;					
Mar	47.00	47.00	46.25	46.25	—1.15
Apr	47.65	47.65	47.25	47.50	— .37
May	50.05	50.20	49.75	50.05	— .17
Jun	53.25	53.70	52.85	53.70	— .10
Jul	52.60	52.80	52.15	52.40	— .30
Aug	50.50	50.90	50.50	50.90	— .07
Sep	47.60	47.90	47.60	47.90	— .10
Oct	.	.	.	46.80	— .05
Nov	.	.	.	46.75	— .05
Dec	.	.	.	47.00	— .05

Sales Tues. 239.

Total open interest Tues. 1,879, off 50 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Mar	69.95	69.95	68.75	68.90	—1.30
Apr	56.10	56.70	55.50	56.35	+ .40
May	52.75	52.90	52.10	52.80	+ .30
Jun	53.10	53.50	53.10	53.25	+ .15
Sep	60.90	61.25	60.30	61.25	+ .35
Nov	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	— .30
Dec	63.40	63.75	63.40	63.75	

Est. sales: 139; sales Tues. 148.

Total open interest Tues. 1,260, up 10 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
May	216.30	218.10	215.30	216.20	— .10
Jul	212.00	214.50	211.20	213.00	+1.30
Sep	206.00	209.20	206.00	207.90	+1.70
Nov	197.50	199.00	196.50	197.90	+ .90
Jan	196.00	197.00	196.00	196.80	

Est. sales: 2,365; sales Tues. 2,522.

Total open interest Tues. 8,051, up 138 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Mar	203.90	204.90	202.00	202.10	—1.90
May	203.10	205.00	203.10	204.90	+1.80
Jul	204.00	205.30	203.80	204.80	+1.30
Sep	202.60	203.80	202.50	203.80	+1.30
Nov	201.00	202.50	201.00	202.20	+1.10
Jan	202.00	202.90	202.00	202.50	+ .50
Mar	.	.	.	203.50	+ .30

Sales: Tues. 518.

Total open interest Tues. 3,424, up 33 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	90.51	90.51	90.42	90.43	—.06
Jun	90.56	90.57	90.48	90.52	—.02
Sep	90.55	90.55	90.48	90.51	—.01
Dec	90.57	90.58	90.52	90.53	—.02
Mar	90.63	90.64	90.60	90.60	—.02
Jun	90.70	90.71	90.67	90.67	—.01
Sep	90.72	90.74	90.70	90.70	—.01
Dec	90.75	90.76	90.72	90.72	—.01

Est. sales: 2,578; sales Tues. 3,551.

Total open interest Tues. 53,418, off 830 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	88-02	88-04	87-30	87-30	—01
Jun	88-08	88-08	88-00	88-02	—02
Sep	88-08	88-09	88-03	88-04	—03
Dec	88-09	88-09	88-04	88-05	—02
Mar	88-07	88-07	88-02	88-03	—01
Jun	88-04	88-04	88-00	88-01	—01
Sep	88-00	88-00	87-27	87-27	—03
Dec	87-24	87-24	87-24	87-24	—02
Mar	87-21	87-21	87-20	87-20	—03
Jun	87-21	87-21	87-17	87-17	—02
Sep	87-15	87-15	87-15	87-15	—01

Sales: Tues. 2,529 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 62,050, up 245 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	90-00	90-00	89-28	89-28	—03
Jun	90-11	90-11	90-01	90-02	—03
Sep	90-16	90-17	90-07	90-09	—03
Dec	90-21	90-21	90-14	90-15	—03
Mar	90-21	90-22	90-16	90-16	—02
Jun	90-21	90-21	90-16	90-16	—01
Sep	90-21	90-21	90-12	90-15	—03
Dec	90-20	90-20	90-14	90-14	—03
Mar	90-14	90-14	90-14	90-14	—03
Jun	90-14	90-14	90-14	90-14	—03
Sep	90-16	90-16	90-13	90-13	—04

Sales Tues. 3,375 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 45,260, off 197 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Mar	10.29	10.45	10.29	10.45	+ .15
Jun	10.57	10.68	10.55	10.66	+ .06
Sep	10.72	10.83	10.72	10.82	+ .08
Dec	10.67	10.75	10.67	10.74	+ .06
Mar	10.65	10.66	10.60	10.65	— .02
Jun	10.63	10.63	10.55	10.62	— .03

Sales Tues. 120 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 1,742, off 17 from Mon.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
March 21, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
EMI Ltd	668,400	3	+ ¾
Bucy Erie	448,700	19½	+ ¾
Exxon	396,100	53⅝	— ⅛
DowChem	372,000	28	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	345,000	26	— ¼
CaesarsWld	287,600	60⅝	+2⅞
Nat Semicn	272,100	20	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil	259,300	26⅛	+ ⅛
Texas Inst	246,600	72¼	+ ½
BallyMfg	239,800	66½	+1¾
Am Home	238,500	26⅞	
Brit Pet	230,400	22	+ ⅛
Occident Pet	225,800	20¾	— ¼
Boeing	225,100	65¼	+2⅛
East Kodak	206,800	64½	+2⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	31.12	39.95
Advanced	847	523
Volume Up (in millions)	20.47	7.44
Declined	577	886
Volume Down (in millions)	6.37	16.01
Unchanged	437	481
Total Issues	1,861	1,890
New highs	41	22
New lows	16	14

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	847.97	859.23	844.68	857.76	+7.45
20 Trn	216.30	218.25	214.84	217.42	+0.44
15 Util	103.82	104.50	103.42	104.23	+0.51
65 Stk	286.46	289.61	285.14	288.91	+1.82

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	101.48	99.81	101.75	+0.75
Industrials	113.28	111.43	113.03	+0.87
Utilities	50.92	50.35	50.75	+0.11
Finance	11.78	11.60	11.75	+0.11
Transp.	13.59	13.37	13.52	—0.01

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.83	56.35	56.83	+0.38
Industrials	62.71	62.14	62.71	+0.48
Transp.	43.55	43.24	43.55	+0.13
Utilities	39.14	38.98	39.14	+0.12
Finance	58.29	57.82	58.29	+0.52

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
March 20	137,387	322,037	687
March 19	161,286	372,877	1,256
March 16	119,285	313,616	941
March 15	121,540	299,060	1,106
March 14	125,312	293,341	1,128

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
AlldArt Ind	438,700	4	+1¼
GRI Corp	175,700	5⅝	
Intl Bknol	148,600	3⅞	+ ¼
ApldDevcs	118,000	8¾	— ⅛
PrudRl Est	102,600	7⅝	— ⅛
Champ Ho	100,900	2	
ResrtIntA	99,100	52⅞	+ ⅜
HouOilM	98,600	19	
Kaiser Ind	98,500	2⅝	
ColnCml	87,200	16	— ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.60	3.54
Advanced	302	236
Volume Up (in millions)	2.48	1.23
Declined	259	333
Volume Down (in millions)	1.04	1.52
Unchanged	258	270
Total Issues	819	839
New highs	N.A.	17
New lows	N.A.	4

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
174.10	172.89	174.10	+1.08

IMM Futures
March 21, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
June	0.6058	0.6097	0.6045	0.6094	+0.0030
Sept	0.6202	0.6237	0.6189	0.6232a	+0.0019
Dec	0.6338	0.6370b	0.6335	0.6370b	+0.0015
Mar	0.6460	0.6490b	0.6460	0.6490b	+0.0020
FRENCH FRANC					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2355	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T	0.2356	Unch.
YEN					
June	4981	4916	4885	4908	+0022
Sept	4963	4980	4963	4977a	+0017
Dec	5030	5050	5030	5050	+0020
Initial 0.08 omitted					
STERLING					
June	2.0250	2.0340	2.0210	2.0340	+0.0130
Sept	2.0210	2.0300	2.0175	2.0300	+0.0135
Dec	2.0150	2.0235	2.0115	2.0235	+0.0125
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T	2.0230	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
June	0.8558	0.8580	0.8552	0.8573	+0.0021
Sept	0.8573	0.8580b	0.8562	0.8583	+0.0020
Dec	0.8585	0.8595	0.8580	0.8595	+0.0025
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.8614	Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
June	0.5430	0.5451	0.5423	0.5450	+0.0018
Sept	0.5511	0.5532	0.5505a	0.5527a	+0.0020
Dec	0.5572	0.5600b	0.5572	0.5590b	+0.0016
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5650b	+0.0010

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—41

AmBrd 2.67pf	Datapoint	Monog Ind
BaldwU 2.06pf	DennisnMfs	Newmt pfA
BlueBell	Ennis BusF	Oak Ind
Boeing wi	FedSignals	OrionCap
CI Rlty Inv	Fisher Fds	RolmCp
CentLaEn	FostWheel	RolmCp wi
CharterCo	Gen Host	Soul RlEst
CharterCo wi	GIIUn pfBn	Skil Corp
Chris Craft	Hecla Mng	Tektronix
ChrisC cvpf	Herculesinc	TrGPL 6.65pf
Clark Oil	Humana	Veeco Inst
Conagra s	INACp 1.90pfn	Viacom Int
Coreind s	Macmillan	Wn Publish
Cyprus Min	Measurex	

NEW LOWS—16

BeatF 3.38pf	M-A-COM wi	PetrieSt
CBS	MetEd pfH	SecPacCp n
ConnNG	NDist 1.85pr	SwstBnksh
DetE 2.75pfB	Norton Sim	VaEP 2.90pf
Fischb Mre	OhE 7.24pf	VEl72 7.72pf
INACp 1.90pfn		

U.S. Asks Oslo To Sell Israel Oil

OSLO, March 21 (Reuters) — The U.S. government has asked Norway to sell oil from its North Sea wells to Israel, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin made the same request when he received the Nobel Peace Prize here last December, but Premier Odvar Nordli turned him down, saying that, because of long-term commitments, Norway had no oil to spare.

Norway is reconsidering the question at Washington's request, and a decision can be expected soon, the Foreign Ministry said.

Consumer Spending Up

NEW YORK, March 21 (Reuters) — The U.S. economy should continue to face strong inflationary pressures during the next six months, based on sharply increased consumer plans for buying cars, houses and major appliances, the Conference Board said today. A survey showed that while confidence has remained unchanged for three consecutive months, buying plans have jumped. The figures indicate that the urge to buy now to avoid paying higher prices later is still pronounced and prevalent, a board analyst noted.

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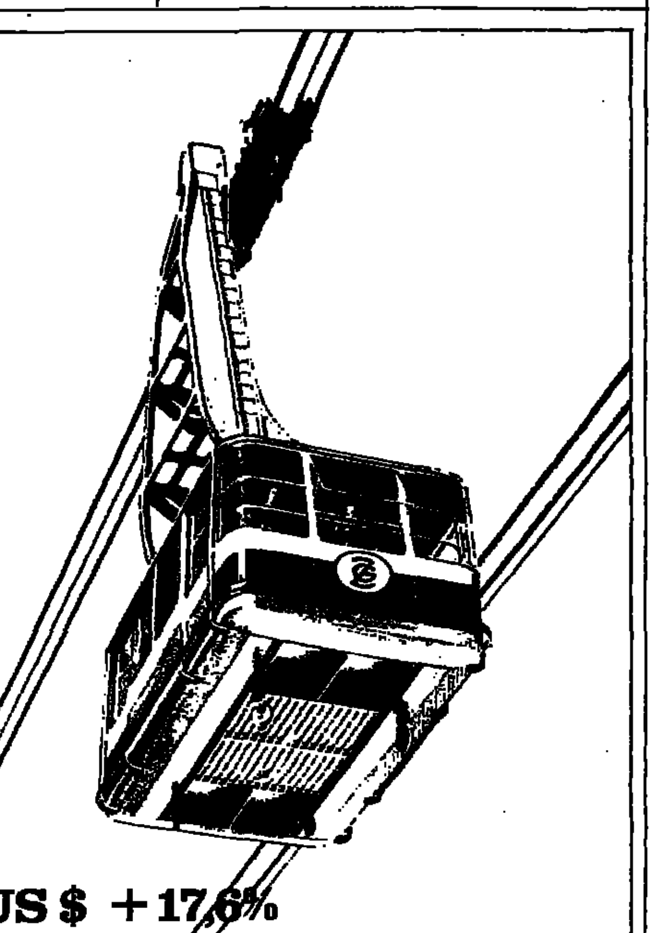
NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	6.7	5	85	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
8¾	3⅝	Pamida	.12	2.9	10	106	4¼	4	4⅛	+⅛
10¾	4⅞	PanAm			3	715	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
48	36⅛	PanEP	2.80	5.9	7	20	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+⅛
23⅛	14⅜	Paprcft	1.14b	6.4	7	10	18	17⅞	17⅞	—¼
16¾	10⅜	Pargas	1.08	7.8	12	18	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
24½	18⅝	ParkDr s	.24	1.0	8	440	24⅛	23¼	24⅛	+⅜
30¾	21⅜	ParHan	1.10	4.5	7	71	24½	24⅛	24½	—⅜
38½	18⅝	ParkPn	.60b	2.0	10	24	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	
14¼	7	PatPtl				181	12⅛	11⅜	11⅞	—⅜
24½	15½	Pavlsnw	.50	2.7	9	15	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
29⅜	19⅝	Peabdy	.28b	1.4	8	340	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
12⅝	5½	Pengo				129	7⅛	6¾	7	
13-16	⅛	Pengo rt				542	11-16	½	11-16	+⅛
20⅝	13⅞	PenCen				694	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+⅛
18½	9⅝	PennCn prA				5	9⅞	9¾	9¾	—⅛
6⅝	5	PenCn prB				186	6⅛	5⅞	5¾	
4⅞	2⅝	PenDix				327	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+⅛
43¼	29	Penney	1.76	5.9	7	732	30	29⅝	30	+½
22½	19	PaPL	2.04	10.	7	113	20⅝	20½	20½	—⅛
94	80	PaPL pf8.40		10.		z110	82½	82⅛	82½	+1
89	74½	PaPL pf 8		10.		z130	76½	76½	76½	—½
95½	82	PaPL pf8.70		10.		z120	86½	85½	86½	+1
42½	30½	Pennwlt	2.20	7.0	7	43	31⅞	31½	31⅝	—¼
26½	20	Pennw pf1.60		7.9		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
37	26⅜	Pennzol	2.20	6.1	10	375	36⅛	35⅝	36	
95½	84	Pennz pfB 8		8.8		101	91¼	90⅝	91¼	+⅜
14	7⅛	PeopDr	.24	2.3	6	48	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
37⅝	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	8.5	7	89	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+⅛
33⅞	23⅛	PepsiCo	1	4.0	10	497	25	24½	25	+⅜
31⅞	17⅛	PerkinE	.52	1.7	14	330	31¼	30⅜	31¼	+⅞
17¾	8⅝	Pertec			7	124	9⅝	9	9	—⅜
49⅝	34½	Petrie	1.40	4.0	10	290	34⅞	d34¼	34⅞	
36⅞	27½	Petroln	1.04	2.8	9	107	36⅞	36¼	36⅝	+⅜
25⅝	20⅝	PetRs	2.47e	10.		17	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—¼
23⅝	19	PetRs pf1.75		8.0		3	22⅛	22	22	—¼
39	27	Pfizer	1.32	4.2	11	364	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	+1
28⅝	19⅛	PhelpD	.60	2.1	24	437	28	27⅝	28	+⅛
19	15	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	9	134	16½	16¼	16¼	—⅛
42⅛	36	PhilE pf3.80		10.		z220	37	36¾	37	+1
48⅛	39	PhilE pf4.30		9.8		z70	44	44	44	+2
48½	41½	PhilE pf4.40		10.		z20	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	—⅛
82	73½	PhilE pf 7		9.2		z100	76	76	76	—2½
108⅝	83½	PhilE pf8.75		10.		z3550	88⅝	87	87	+1
88⅛	73½	PhilE pf7.85		9.9		z340	79½	78	79½	+1
106⅛	91½	PhilE pf9.50		9.8		z3350	96½	96½	96½	+1¼
85	70	PhilE pf7.75		11.		z20	73½	73½	73½	+⅜
28¾	18¼	PhilaSub	1.10	4.4	8	116	25¼	25	25	—¼
76⅝	57	PhilMr	2.50	3.8	10	1246	65¼	63⅝	65¼	+1
8½	3⅜	Phillnd	.28	5.6	5	36	5	4⅞	5	—⅛
13⅜	9⅝	Phillnd pf	1	10.		1	10	10	10	
36⅜	28⅝	PhilPet	1.20	3.4	8	1632	35	34¼	35	+¼
18	9¼	PhilVH	.60	5.0	4	5	12	12	12	—¼
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	2.0	6	49	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
17¼	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	9.3	7	7	16¾	16½	16¾	
18¼	6	Pier 1	.20	2.0	5	4	10	10	10	
47⅜	32	Pilsbry	1.52	4.5	8	582	33⅞	33	33⅞	+¼
31¾	24½	Pioner	1.92	6.1	9	32	31⅜	31¼	31½	+⅛
22⅛	12⅝	PionrEl			10	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
29	18⅞	PitneyB	1.20	4.7	8	131	25½	25	25½	+⅜
25⅝	19⅝	PittFrg	.90	4.6	7	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	
26	16	Pittstn	1.20	6.1	29	832	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+⅛
10⅝	4½	PlanRsc			7	63	6⅛	6	6	
23⅞	11⅜	Plantrn	.16	.8	15	108	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+⅜
32⅜	7	Playboy	.12	.5	31	378	24¼	22⅝	24¼	+1¼
24¼	16⅛	Plessy	.50e	2.4	8	3	21	21	21	
31½	16⅝	Pneumo	1	5.1	9	70	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	PogoPd	.20b	1.3	11	745	15⅛	14⅝	15	
60¼	24¾	Polaroid	1	2.4	11	1721	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	+¼
30½	15⅛	Pndrosa	.40	2.3	6	146	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	—⅛
36	21⅜	PopeTal	1.16	4.0	5	23	29	28⅝	29	+⅜
22½	13	Portec	.80b	5.0	8	14	16⅛	16	16	—⅛
19⅞	16½	PortGE	1.70	9.4	13	x197	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
110½	99⅞	PoG pf11.50		11.		y220	105	103	105	+1⅛
28	23⅝	PorG pf2.60		11.		x8	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—½
39⅛	24⅜	Potltch	1.16	3.4	8	58	34	32⅞	34	
15⅛	13¼	PotmEl	1.34	10.	8	51	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+⅛
26½	16½	Premier	.64	2.5	10	13	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+⅛
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm			21	212	31¼	30½	31⅛	—⅛
93	73⅝	ProctG	3	3.7	12	327	80½	79½	80¼	+¼
16¼	8½	ProdRsh	.50	4.2	8	3	12	12	12	+⅛
26⅝	18⅝	Proler			39	17	26	25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
18½	15⅝	PSvCol	1.60	9.6	10	63	17	16¾	16¾	—⅛
29	24	PSInd	2.16	8.3	9	348	26	25⅝	26	+⅛
13⅜	10⅞	PSin pf	1.08	8.8		z300	12¼	12¼	12¼	+1⅛
22½	18⅞	PSvNH	2.12	11.	6	57	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	—⅛
29⅞	25	PSNH pf2.75		10.		z600	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	
22⅛	18⅝	PSvNM	1.76	9.0	7	245	19⅝	19½	19½	
24⅝	20	PSvEG	2.20	10.	7	255	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
16	14⅛	PSEG pf1.40		9.8		8	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	—⅛
50½	42	PSEG pf4.30		9.3		z30	46	46	46	+1
59½	52¼	PSEG pf5.05		9.3		z130	55	54	55	+1
25⅛	21⅛	PSEG pf2.17		9.6		1	22½	22½	22½	
78⅝	66	PSEG pf6.80		9.7		z30	70	70	70	—2¼
123½	109	PSE pf12.25		11.		z40	111	111	111	+⅛
90	76	PSEG pf8.08		10.		z10	80	80	80	+⅛
87⅝	76	PSEG pf7.40		9.4		z5000	78⅝	78⅛	78⅜	+1⅛
10⅝	5½	Publick				74	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
7⅝	4⅛	PR Cem			3	1	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL	1.56	9.4	8	26	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
48	25	Pullmn	1.60	5.0	5	108	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	
20⅛	14⅝	Purex	1.16	7.3	8	39	16	15½	16	+⅜
7⅛	2⅝	PurlnFa			11	572	7	6½	7	
30¾	20⅝	Puroltr	1.28	4.7	8	18	27¼	27	27¼	
27¾	20⅛	QuakO	1.20	5.3	6	38	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	
19⅛	12¾	QuakStO	.88	5.5	11	130	16	15⅞	16	
27	18⅜	Quanex s	1	3.9	8	44	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
12⅞	4⅞	Questor	.20	2.2	11	120	9½	8⅞	9	—⅜
		— R—R—R —								
33⅞	23⅝	RCA	1.60	5.9	7	546	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	—⅛
44	37	RCApf	3.50	8.9		240	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	
74	57⅞	RCA pf	4	6.5		1	62	62	62	—¼
17½	9¾	RTE	.60	5.8	5	76	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	—⅛
20	9	RLC	.56	4.1	4	43	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	—⅛
16¼	11	RalsPur	.58	5.0	8	900	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
17	4¼	Ramad	.12e	1.0	29	1062	11½	11	11½	+⅜
20⅞	14	Ranco	.76	4.8	7	27	16	15⅞	16	
17⅞	7⅜	RapAm	.60e	3.8	3	223	16⅝	15¾	15⅞	—⅞
58⅛	31½	RapA pf	3	5.2		2	58	58	58	—¼
40⅜	24½	Raybt	1.60b	4.8	6	21	33½	33⅜	33½	—¼
27¾	14⅛	Raymndin	1	6.4	4	78	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+¼
58⅜	34⅝	Raythn	1.60	3.4	10	191	46⅝	46	46⅝	+⅛
32¾	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.4	7	133	22⅞	22½	22¾	+⅜
21	12¼	RllRef	1.93	13.	8	7	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
7⅛	3½	Redman	.03	.6	4	17	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
11⅜	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	6.6	7	x13	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
30⅞	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	5.9	4	4	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	
16½	10⅛	ReichCh	.74	6.2	9	57	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
41	29⅞	ReinEl	1.60	4.4	9	241	36¼	36	36⅛	+⅛
114	85⅛	RelEl pf	3	3.0		1	100	100	100	
41⅝	29⅛	ReinGp	1.60b	4.1	4	84	39⅝	39⅛	39½	—⅛
27⅞	23⅞	RelG pf2.60		10.		412	25½	25¼	25½	
28⅛	25	Relin pf2.68		10.		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
23½	11⅜	RepCp	.45e	2.1	4	25	21⅝	21	21⅝	+⅛
31½	21⅜	RepFnS	1.84	6.1	5	25	30⅛	30¼	30⅜	+⅛
3	1⅜	RepMtg				42	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
27⅜	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	6.9	4	150	26⅛	25⅞	26	—⅛
25⅝	20⅜	RepTex	1	4.5	7	62	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
16⅞	9	ResvOil	.24	1.5	13	688	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+¼
26⅜	19⅝	RsOil pf1.75		7.0		45	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+⅜
31½	19¾	RevcoD	.64	2.7	10	256	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+⅛
19½	11⅜	Revere			4	28	15½	15⅛	15⅜	—⅛
59	37⅝	Revlon	1.30	2.7	13	1449	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	
20½	12½	Rexham	.60	3.3	9	23	18½	18¼	18¼	—⅛
21¼	15½	Rexnrd	.96	5.3	6	13	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	
65	53⅝	Reynln	3.80	6.6	6	340	58⅛	57¾	58	—¼
49¼	48⅝	Reyin pf n	4.10	8.4		6	48⅞	48¾	48¾	—⅛
39⅞	27¼	RevMtl	1.80	4.9	6	136	37⅝	36¾	36¾	—¼
84	61½	RevM pf4.50		5.8		3	77½	77½	77½	—½
25¼	16½	RichCo	1.20	5.9	5	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	—⅛
31	21	RchMer	1.06	4.8	8	52	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
22¼	15⅞	RiegelT	1.50	8.7	6	12	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+⅛
35¼	21	RioGron	1	3.8	6	11	26¾	26½	26½	—⅛
18⅞	12⅛	RioGr pf	.80	5.7		90	14⅛	14	14⅛	—⅛
26	16⅞	RiteAid	.42	2.0	8	32	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.9	6	7	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.90	6.6	6	4	29	29	29	
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.5	8	187	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
19⅞	16½	RochG	1.44b	8.5	7	24	17	16⅞	16⅞	
20⅛	15½	RochTl	1.56	8.4	7	139	18⅝	18½	18½	—¼
15⅛	10⅛	Rockowr	1	7.0	5	116	14⅛	14	14¼	+⅛
38⅛	30⅜	Rockwl	2.40	6.4	7	175	37⅝	37	37⅝	+⅛
40¼	30¼	RohmH	1.52	4.1	9	48	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+¼
19⅞	10	Rohrlnd			6	117	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
23	15⅝	Rollins	.60	3.3	9	41	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	—⅛
62⅝	25½	Rolm			35	221	u66½	61¾	66½	+4½
31⅛	28⅝	Rolm wi				40	u32⅞	31½	32⅞	+1⅞
6¼	2½	Ronson				14	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
11⅞	9¾	Roper s	.90	8.9	5	30	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
21½	13¼	Rorer	.76	4.4	13	330	17¼	17	17¼	+⅛
27	15	Rosario	.50a	1.9	13	138	26½	25⅞	26½	+⅜
27¼	12¼	Rowan	.10	.4	12	217	23¼	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
20⅞	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.8	79	77	13½	13⅛	13⅜	
67½	55⅜	RoylD	4.85e	7.3	6	107	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	—⅛
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm	.76	3.1	10	17	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
13⅝	9¾	RussTog	.88	8.7	7	63	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
23¾	14⅝	RyanH	1	5.7	7	48	17½	17	17½	+½
30⅝	15¼	RyderS	.80	3.3	7	1984	24⅜	23	24⅛	+1
		— S—S—S —								
10¾	5⅜	SCA	.35t	4.0	13	152	8¾	8½	8¾	+¼
23½	15⅞	SCM	1.10	4.9	5	1018	22⅞	20½	22⅞	+2⅛
23¾	7½	SPSTec	.50	3.0	7	27	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅜
36⅞	22½	Sabine	.56	1.6	29	46	34½	34	34½	+⅛
13	7¼	Safgdin	.32	2.7	12	49	12	11⅞	12	
46	38	Safewy	2.60	6.1	8	72	42¾	42½	42½	—⅛
16¾	9½	SagaCp	.44	4.4	5	41	10⅛	10	10	
29⅝	21¾	SJoMn	1.30	4.8	14	368	27	25⅞	27	+1⅛
14	12⅛	StJoLP	1.26	10.	7	4	12⅜	12½	12½	
43⅝	34⅜	StLSaF	2.50	6.6	5	9	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+⅛
13⅞	10	SPaul	1e	9.2		30	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+⅛
35⅛	25⅛	StRegP	1.80	5.6	8	175	32	31⅜	32	+⅜
21¾	8½	Sambos	.60	6.9	6	349	8¾	8½	8¾	
16¾	14⅛	SDieGE	1.44	9.4	8	87	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
17	9⅝	SJuanR	1.05t	6.6	22	42	16⅛	15⅞	16	+¼
23¼	12⅞	Sanders	.40	1.8	10	125	21¾	21	21¾	+¾
39½	29⅝	SFeInd	2.20	6.2	6	342	35⅝	35½	35½	—¼
40⅛	23⅛	SFeInt	.72	2.5	11	1533	28⅜	28	28⅜	
19⅞	13	SaiWel	.88	6.6	7	15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	
7⅞	4⅛	SaulRE				168	u 8⅛	7⅝	8	+⅛
8½	3½	SavASip			14	119	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
15	7	SavOnD	.40	4.3	7	48	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
13⅝	10⅛	SavEIP	1	9.1	4	28	11¼	11	11	—⅛
15⅝	12⅛	SavE A	1.34	9.7		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+¼
24¾	11⅛	Savin	.50	3.6	4	231	13⅞	13¼	13¾	
8⅝	4⅛	Saxon			9	256	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+¼
6	2⅝	Schaefer				1	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
38	27⅝	SchrPlo	1.24	4.3	8	377	29	28⅝	29	+⅛
16¾	9¼	Schlitz	.40	3.8	26	158	10⅛	10½	10⅝	
105⅝	64⅛	Schlmb	1.65	1.3	18	719	103¾	102	103⅝	+1
71	66⅜	Schlmb wi				15	69⅛	69	69⅛	—⅜
24⅛	18	SCOA s	.80	3.4	7	117	23⅝	22⅝	23½	+½
6⅞	3½	ScaiLad	.34r	6.7		108	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
36⅛	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.2	6	22	26⅛	26	26	—⅞
21⅞	15⅝	ScottF	.64	3.2	8	135	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+½
19⅛	12⅜	ScotP	.84	4.5	8	1448	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Scottys	.32	2.5	8	39	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
24⅞	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.0	6	55	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Scudder			16	21	8⅝	8⅝	8½	—¼
9⅛	8½	Scud pf	.81e	9.0		7	9⅛	9	9	
14⅝	11⅛	SeaCA pf1.46		12.		18	12½	12¼	12¼	
36⅜	16⅜	SeaCont	.42	2.2	5	121	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
35⅝	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	8.7	5	88	25½	25¼	25¼	
15⅛	8¼	SeabWA	.40b	3.0	5	156	13½	12⅞	13⅜	+½
31½	23	Seafst	1.12	4.4	7	49	25½	25⅜	25⅜	
30⅛	22⅝	Seagrm	1.12	3.7	11	20	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+⅛
17½	10½	Seagrv	.27e	1.7	8	41	16	16	16	
29¼	15⅝	SealPw	1.10	5.0	7	17	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
16⅜	10⅝	SearleG	.52	3.6	11	652	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+⅛
28⅛	19¼	Sears	1.28	6.1	7	1531	21⅛	20½	20⅝	+¼
14¼	7⅛	Seatrain			6	126	8¼	8	8⅛	
28⅛	27⅜	SecPac n1.80		6.5	5	233	27⅞	d27½	27⅝	—¼
48⅛	25⅜	Sedco	.64	2.1	10	116	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+⅛
15⅝	11⅝	SeiaLt	1.20b	9.2	6	11	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt	.28	3.3	6	26	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Shakspr	.52	5.7	6	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
28⅛	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	5.1	5	102	15	14⅝	14½	
34½	19¾	Sh[illegible]	.15	.5	3	29	28⅝	28	28⅝	
17½	12	ShearH	.40	3.5	3	99	11½	11	11⅛	+⅛
37⅝	30¼	ShellOil	2	5.5	7	680	36⅝	36	36¼	—⅛
58½	37⅜	ShellT	1.33e	2.3	10	4	58	57⅞	58	—¼
14⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo	.70	6.4	4	89	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
21¾	14⅛	ShelG pf1.35		7.8		3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+⅛
31⅛	19⅝	Shrwin			28	47	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	8.9	8	10	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
27⅞	19⅛	Signal	.80	3.2	6	297	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
38⅝	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.8	6	299	31	30⅞	31	
21⅞	10⅛	SimPrec	.24	1.5	13	124	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—½
14⅝	8⅝	SimpPat	.56	4.8	12	534	11⅞	11½	11⅝	—⅛
24⅝	13⅛	Singer	.80	5.6	5	1018	14⅝	13⅞	14⅜	+½
38¼	30¼	Singr pf3.50		11.		5	31⅜	31½	31⅜	+⅛
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs	.80	3.2	8	32	25¼	25	25	
29½	11⅝	SkilCp	.40e	1.4	11	25	u29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+⅜
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.7	7	1042	10⅛	10	10⅛	—½
24⅞	15¼	SmithA	1.40	7.6	3	16	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
50½	32⅞	Smithlnt	.92	1.9	9	125	48⅞	48½	48⅝	+⅜
102½	55	Smfkln	2.40	2.6	17	378	92⅝	91⅛	92⅛	+1¼
22	14½	SmithTr	.80	5.2	4	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.2	7	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
44⅝	29⅞	SnapOn	1.28	3.4	13	7	38	37⅞	37⅞	—⅜
9¼	7⅛	SonvCp	.10e	1.1	16	227	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
21½	17⅝	SooLin s			7	10	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+¼
6½	2⅝	SoAltTr				9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
19	16	SCrEG	1.68	9.5	8	446	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+⅜
20¼	17	SoJerln	1.68	9.5	8	23	18	17¾	17¾	—¼
45⅝	24⅝	Soutdwn	.60	1.5	7	41	40	39½	39½	—¼
15⅝	11	SoetBk	.80	5.8	7	53	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+⅜
9¼	7⅝	SoetPS	1.17t	15.	7	19	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
27⅞	22⅝	SoCalE	2.48	9.2	8	979	27⅛	26⅞	27	
17⅛	13¼	SouthCo	1.54	11.	9	1358	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
20⅞	17⅝	SoInGE	1.52	8.3	6	11	18¼	18	18¼	+⅛
38⅝	29½	SoNRes	1.25	3.4	7	91	37⅝	36⅜	37¼	—⅛
40	34½	SNETel	3.60	9.4	6	17	38½	38⅜	38⅜	
55¼	51⅝	SoNE pf4.62		8.7		z8850	53	53	53	
34⅛	25	SouPac	2.40	8.2	7	72	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	
57¼	44½	SouRy	3.20	6.1	6	114	52½	52¼	52¼	
56	43	SoRy pf	3	6.0		4	50	49½	50	+1
29¾	26⅜	SoRy pf n2.60		9.3		1	28	28	28	+¼
26⅛	18½	SoUnCo	1.36	7.5	8	31	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	—⅜
34⅞	22½	SoulInd	.72b	2.7	9	184	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
58½	39⅝	SouRoyl	1	1.7	16	210	57⅝	57	57¼	+⅛
19⅞	16⅛	SwtAir	s.28	1.5	5	108	19¼	18½	19¼	+⅛
29⅞	23½	SwtBsh	1.24	5.2	6	54	23⅝	d23¼	23⅝	+⅛
17¾	9½	SwtFore	.30	1.8	6	180	17	16⅞	17	+¼
34	20⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		4.7		7	32	32	32	
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.2	9	26	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
17⅞	12½	SportF	.40	2.6	7	21	15½	15¼	15½	+⅛
26⅞	15⅝	SpectPh			15	258	22½	20⅝	21⅝	—⅜
23½	14½	SperryH	1	6.1	5	40	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
38⅝	31	SperyH pf	3	9.4		1	32	32	32	
49⅜	34½	SprryR	1.32	2.8	8	519	47⅜	46⅝	47⅜	+¼
20⅞	12⅝	SprngsM	1.05	6.4	7	1	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
27	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.5	8	131	23⅛	23	23⅛	
37⅜	22	Squibb	1.08	3.1	14	1236	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	—¼
13⅝	11⅛	StaRite	n.70	5.5	6	38	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
23	16⅛	Staley	1	4.8	16	18	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
29⅝	22⅞	StBrnd	1.36	5.7	9	67	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	
35	19⅝	StBPnt	.56	2.5	10	70	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
20½	12¼	StdMotA	.64	3.7	8	26	17⅛	17	17⅛	—⅛
49⅞	37⅝	StOilCl	2.80	5.8	7	1889	48⅝	47⅜	48⅛	
61⅞	45⅛	StOInd	3	5.0	8	1621	60	58⅝	60	+⅛
52½	28⅞	StOilOh	.88	1.8	12	707	49⅝	48½	49⅛	+⅛
64	56⅞	SOOh pf3.75		6.4		z10	59	59	59	—⅛
12¼	6½	StPacCp	.58b	6.3	4	10	8	8	8	
17⅝	12⅝	Standex	.65	4.1	7	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
29	22⅞	StanW	1.08	4.8	8	52	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+⅛
30¼	22¼	Starret	1.32	4.6	6	8	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—¼
6	3½	StMutlnv			26	96	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
12	9⅞	StaMSe	1.05	10.		24	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
49¼	36½	StautCh	2	4.9	7	247	41⅝	41	41	—⅜
13	8⅝	Sterchl	.56a	5.8	5	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
8	6¼	SterlBcp	.66	9.4	4	32	7	6⅞	7	
19¼	13⅝	SterlDg	.77	4.6	11	825	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.6	12	77	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnl	.60	2.5	10	29	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+¼
18⅝	13⅞	StevenJ	1.20b	8.2	5	222	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—¼
38⅝	27½	StewWa	2.10	6.7	6	13	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	—⅜
31½	18	StokVC	1.32	4.6	9	49	28⅝	28⅛	28½	—⅛
54⅛	39⅜	StoneW	2.75r	6.8	7	67	40⅛	39⅞	40¼	+⅛
29⅞	18½	StonCon	.60	2.1	22	304	28⅜	26⅞	28½	+½
20⅜	14⅛	StopSho	1.10	6.6	4	44	17	16¾	16¾	—¼
38⅞	17⅜	StorTec			17	1292	38⅛	36⅝	38⅛	+1⅛
35⅝	24½	StorerB	1.30	3.8	9	47	34⅜	34	34	—⅜
17¾	12½	StrldRlt	1.08	7.7	6	61	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
32⅝	27⅛	StuWar	1.25	4.0	5	55	31⅛	30⅞	31	—⅛
5	2⅝	SuavSho	.28	5.7	12	11	3⅝	3½	3½	
23¼	16½	SubPrG	1.32	6.1	7	302	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	
32	20⅝	SunChm	.60	2.1	5	39	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—⅛
27¼	19	SunEl	.60	2.3	14	31	26⅛	26	26⅛	
47⅜	34⅝	SunCo	2.80	6.0	7	160	46⅝	46¼	46½	—⅛
49⅝	37½	SunC pf	2.25	4.7		4	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	—⅛
24⅝	16⅝	Sunbm	1.40	6.2	7	724	22⅝	22	22½	+⅜
24⅝	19	Sundstr	.80	3.5	7	49	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅜
69⅜	50	Sunds pf3.50		6.3		4	57	56	56	—2
17½	9	SunsM	.20e	1.2	29	348	17	16½	16½	
20¼	15⅜	SuprVal	.54	3.1	9	25	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+¼
364	241	SuprOil	2.80	.8	45	28	348	344	348	+2
16⅛	9⅝	SupmkG	.42	3.4	5	48	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+⅛
13⅝	5	Supsco				23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅞	7¼	SutroM	.90e	9.4	9	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
29⅝	15⅝	Swank	1.40a	6.5	6	72	21½	21	21⅝	+⅛
23⅞	14½	Sybron	.96	4.4	9	204	22¼	21⅞	22	+⅛
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	1.1	9	33	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
		— T—T—T —								
20⅝	18⅛	TRE	.84	5.4	8	145	15⅝	15½	15½	
42⅜	33⅛	TRW	1.80	5.1	7	102	35⅛	35	35¼	+¼
92¾	73½	TRW pf	4.40	5.7		5	77½	77	77¼	—⅜
81	63¾	TRW pr4.50		6.6		15	68½	67	68½	—⅜
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.9	7	248	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
5	1⅛	Talcott				41	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Talley	1	9.2	6	151	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf	1	8.9		6	11⅛	11¼	11¼	—⅛
21⅛	16½	TampE	1.32	7.3	7	36	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
34⅝	19¾	Tandy			8	236	24⅝	23⅞	24½	+⅜
30⅝	14⅞	Tandycft			13	134	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+½
13¼	7⅛	Tappan	.28	2.7	51	130	10⅜	10	10¼	+⅛
15½	9	Tchncolr	.60	4.7	9	29	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—¼
14⅞	7⅞	Technicn			11	248	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
54⅛	32¼	Tektrnx	.64	1.2	15	110	u55¼	53⅝	55¼	+1½
10⅝	6¾	Telecor			7	145	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
127	73	Teledn	9.92t	8.1	6	587	122⅞	119¼	122¼	+2⅞
16⅛	8¼	Telprmt			21	280	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+¼
9¼	3⅝	Telex			11	90	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
34½	29	Tenneco	2.20	7.1	7	1722	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+⅛
128½	108⅛	Tennc pf5.50		4.8		2	113½	113½	113½	+2
12⅝	6¼	Tesoro			6	382	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16		9.1		54	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
27⅝	22½	Texaco	2	7.7	8	3450	27	25⅞	26	—¼
41¾	35½	TexCm	1.40	3.6	8	111	38½	38⅛	38⅜	+⅛
47	32	TexEst	2.30	5.6	8	232	41¾	41¼	41¼	—⅜
27⅝	25⅝	TxET pf2.40		9.3		4	26½	26¼	26½	
30¼	26¼	TxET pf2.87		10.		23	28⅝	28¼	28¼	—½
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	6.3	7	266	42⅝	41½	41¾	
47⅝	34⅞	TxGs pf1.50		3.6		1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+¼
21	16	Texind	.68	3.2	5	31	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
92½	62¼	TexInst	2	2.4	14	129	83½	81⅝	83½	+1¾
13⅛	5⅝	TexInt			27	2466	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	+½
39	24⅜	TexOGs	.36b	.9	10	375	38⅝	38	38⅛	
57	41¼	TxPcLd	.40e	.8	16	36	50¼	49⅞	50¼	+⅞
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.6	8	846	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
24⅞	16¾	Texsolf	1.20	4.9	18	117	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
44⅝	35¼	Texolf pf	3	6.9		18	43¼	43	43¼	+¼
13½	2½	Texfl Ind			4	212	7	6⅞	7	+⅜
35	23½	Textron	1.80	7.0	6	124	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
38½	27	Textr pf2.08		7.5		24	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅜
31¼	21¼	Textr pf1.40		6.1		6	23	22⅞	23	
39⅝	26½	Thiokol	1.30	3.9	7	18	33	33	33	—¼
48⅜	35⅜	ThmBet	1.52	3.5	13	10	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	+¼
14⅝	8¼	Thomln	.52b	5.5	5	23	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.50	5.4	6	39	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+¼
16	7⅝	Thrifty	.40	3.9	13	251	15½	15	15½	+¼
36⅜	18⅝	Ticor	1.28	3.5	9	29	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+⅛
28⅝	19⅛	Tidwatr	.90	3.9	9	116	23½	22⅞	23⅛	—⅛
34⅝	17⅜	Tigerint	.80	3.6	6	794	22½	21⅞	22⅜	+⅜
50¾	37⅝	TimeIn	1.50	3.9	7	635	39½	38¼	38⅝	
32⅝	28	Timi pf81.57		5.5		3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
35¼	24	TimesM	1.20	4.0	7	1787	30¼	30	30¼	—⅛
56½	44	Timkn	3	5.4	7	137	56	54⅝	55⅛	+⅜
34½	14⅝	ToddSh			7	85	26¼	26	26¼	+¼
21⅝	12¾	Tokheim	.60	2.9	10	184	20⅞	19⅞	20⅝	+⅜
25½	20⅝	TolEdis	2.20	9.6	8	37	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+¼
12⅛	7⅝	TonkaCp			17	10	9⅞		10	
14⅝	8¼	TootRol	.40b	4.2	6	26	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
27⅝	17⅝	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	86	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
17¾	15⅝	Tracor	s.40	2.4	8	32	16⅝	16	16½	—⅛
21⅞	17½	Trane s			7	44	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	—¼
38¼	27¾	TranUn	2.12	7.1	6	28	30	29⅝	29⅝	
30⅛	13⅝	TWC			4	181	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+¼
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	11.		8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
18½	15⅝	TWC pf	1.90	12.		25	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
19⅝	13½	Transm	1	5.7	6	796	17½	17	17½	+½
23¾	19½	Traninc	2	9.8		9	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
25⅝	16⅝	Transco	1.24	5.0	10	411	25¼	24	24⅝	—⅛
14½	7½	Transcn	.60	4.6	8	60	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
79	73½	TrGP pf6.65		8.4		z150	u79¼	78	79¼	+1¼
98	91½	TrGP pf8.64		9.4		z50	92	92	92	—1
27⅞	23⅛	TrGP pf2.50		10.		2	25	25	25	
18⅞	12⅞	TrnsOh	.40b	2.6	4	17	15⅝	15½	15½	—¼
29⅝	19¼	Tranwy	1.60	7.2	5	23	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	—⅛
40⅝	30⅛	Travlrs	2.08	5.6	4	718	37	36⅝	37	+⅜
44⅝	33⅜	Travelr pf	2	5.0		2	40	40	40	—½
20⅞	16⅛	TriCon	1.94e	11.		158	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅜
31¼	27	TriCn pf2.50		9.0		1	27¾	27¾	27¾	—¼
3⅝	1⅛	TriSoM			2	46	3	3	3	
13⅞	7½	TriaInd	.10r	1.0		5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅝	14⅛	TriaPc	.72	3.9	6	40	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Trico	.16	1.7	9	194	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅜
25	15⅞	Trinity	1	5.1	6	82	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛
17¼	14⅝	TucsnG	1.42	9.1	8	96	15⅞	15½	15⅝	—⅛
40⅛	24⅛	TCFox	1.40a	3.6	5	131	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+⅜
24½	16½	TwinDs	1	5.2	7	9	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	—⅛
23⅛	11½	TycoLab	.80	4.4	3	65	18⅛	17⅝	18¼	—⅛
19¼	13⅝	TylerCp	.45	2.8	8	16	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
40½	18½	Tymshr			16	220	37⅞	36⅛	37⅛	—⅜
		— U—U—U —								
45⅛	21⅞	UAL	1	3.8	2	1830	26¾	25⅝	26⅝	+¼
22⅛	16⅞	UGI	1.64	9.0	6	9	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	—⅛
30	25⅞	UGI pf	2.75	10.		z200	27	26⅝	26⅝	+⅜
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	7.3	7	52	16⅝	16⅛	16½	—¼
3¼	1⅝	UMET Tr				73	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	1.9	6	168	21¾	21⅜	21½	
34⅛	17	UVInd	1	3.1	7	1566	32⅝	31⅞	32⅜	—½
92½	60¼	UVIn pf5.50		7.2		6	76	74	76	+1
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	7.7	5	22	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
63¼	49⅞	UniNV	3.93e	6.4	6	5	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	+⅛
32	17⅛	UnBrnd	.92	2.9	13	666	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	
51⅞	36½	UCamp	2.40	4.8	10	96	49⅝	49¼	49¼	
43¼	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.4	6	614	38⅛	37⅞	38	—¼
11¼	6¾	UnCmrce	.20	2.1	12	15	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
7	3⅝	UnionCo	.31r	5.8	8	197	6½	5⅞	6¼	+⅜
15¼	13½	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	113	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+⅛
38⅛	32⅝	UnEl pf3.50		11.		z50	33¼	33¼	33¼	
49¼	39⅞	UnEl pf4.50		10.		z60	43	43	43	+¾
79	75	UnEl pfL 8		10.		z10	76½	76½	76½	—½
24⅛	20⅛	UnEl pf2.13		9.8		3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
86	74⅛	UnEl pfH 8		10.		1	76½	76½	76½	—⅜
64⅛	46⅞	UnOCal	2.40	4.0	7	1122	64⅜	64⅛	64⅜	—⅛
60¼	42½	UPacC	2.30	4.0	16	501	58½	57⅝	58	—¼
20⅝	14⅛	UPac pf	.47	2.4		1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	—⅜
8½	5	Uniroyal			172	96	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
84	42	Uniryl pf	8	14.		114	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛	+1
15½	6¼	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	34	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
21⅞	11¼	UBrd pf1.20		11.		32	11½	11¼	11¼	—⅛
40⅝	29⅝	UEnRs	2.48	6.3	6	88	39⅝	39⅛	39¼	—⅜
29⅝	26½	UFlaCol	a.90	3.1	8	415	29⅝	29½	29½	—¼
23½	13⅝	UnGrty	.16	.7	8	140	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	+1
28⅝	22½	Ulllum	2.56	11.	8	4	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	—⅛
22	12½	Unitlnd	.85b	5.7	5	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
19⅝	8¾	Unitinn	.22	1.9	5	31	11⅝	11½	11¾	+¼
13⅜	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.1	5	38	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
2⅝	1⅝	UnPkMn				22	2	2	2	
25¼	16	UnRefa	.84	3.3	5	51	25⅛	25	25¼	+¼
16¼	14½	USFoS	1.58e	10.		8	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
37¼	29	USFld	2.40	7.0	4	111	34⅝	34	34⅜	
33⅞	21⅞	USGyps	2	7.0	4	39	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	—⅛
13⅛	6¼	USHom	.52	5.4	4	87	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
13	6¼	USInd	.64	6.8	6	341	9⅝	9	9⅝	+¼
20⅛	12⅝	USLeaso	.52	3.5	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7	4⅝	US Rly				17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
30⅛	19¼	USShoe	1.48	6.6	5	31	22½	22⅛	22½	—⅛
30⅝	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	6.6	9	431	24¼	24	24¼	+⅛
37	29⅝	USTobc	1.84	5.7	10	362	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	—⅜
52½	35¼	UnTech	2.20	5.9	7	557	37⅝	37	37½	+⅛
230	155½	UTch pf	8	4.8		1	168	168	168	+2
140½	101	UTch pf7.32		7.0		4	104½	104½	104½	
70¼	49¼	UTch pf3.87		7.5		11	52	51½	51½	
20	17⅝	UnITel	1.44	7.6	7	394	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+¼
24¾	22	UnIT 2pf1.50		6.4		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
23½	11¼	Unitrod	.50	2.4	10	61	20⅝	20	20½	+¼
9¾	6¼	Univar	.56	7.5	7	5	7½	7½	7½	
22	16½	UnivFd	.96	5.6	7	36	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	—⅛
24	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	6.3	7	22	19	18⅞	19	
56	35⅛	Upjohn	1.52	3.6	10	605	42	41½	42	+¼
25	17	USLIFE	.64	2.9	7	223	22	22¼	22¼	—⅛
11⅞	9¼	UslifeF	.96a	9.3		25	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
19⅞	17	UtoPL	1.76	9.4	10	78	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
31⅛	27½	UtPL pf2.80		9.9		6	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
		— V—V—V —								
21⅝	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.1	6	39	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
24⅝	11⅛	VSI Cp	.60	3.2	7	11	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
9¼	4⅝	Valleyln	.40	6.7	19	12	6	6	6	
16⅛	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.7	5	12	14	13¾	13¾	—⅛
21⅞	11¾	Varian	.40	2.4	62	55	16¾	16¼	16¼	+⅛
15	7½	Varo	.32	3.6	5	102	9⅝	8⅞	9	+⅛
21¼	16⅛	Veeco	.40	1.8	9	110	u21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+1⅛
9⅝	4	Vendo				7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅞	1⅝	Venice				13	3	3	3	
14⅝	11¾	VestSe	1.36e	11.		17	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+⅛
30⅛	17¼	Viacom	.25	.8	16	71	u30⅞	30¼	30⅝	+⅜
15¼	13⅛	VaEPw	1.32	9.9	7	870	13½	13¼	13⅜	—⅛
85⅞	74	VaEP pf7.72		10.		z30	74½	74½	74½	—½
99⅛	86	VaEP pf8.84		10.		z100	87½	87½	87½	—1
99⅞	90	VaEP pf8.60		9.3		z90	92½	92½	92½	
30⅞	27	VaEP pf2.90		11.		26	27	d26⅝	26¾	—⅜
85⅝	75½	VaE pfJ7.72		10.		z20	74	d74	74	—1½
84½	71⅜	VaEP pf7.45		10.		z50	73½	73½	73½	—⅛
16	7⅝	Vornado			67	158	14⅝	13¾	14	+⅜
16	8⅞	VulcInc	.68	5.3	5	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	
37¼	24⅛	VulcnM	1.60	5.1	7	6	31¼	31¼	31¼	—¼
		— W—W—W —								
37⅛	17½	WUI	.60	1.7	12	52	34⅝	34⅝	34½	
22½	11⅛	Wabash	.50	3.3	5	7	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+⅛
49	43⅜	WabR pf4.50		10.		z20	45	45	45	+⅛
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.8	7	37	16	15⅝	16	+⅜
56	42⅛	Wach pf2.20		5.2		2	42½	42½	42½	
7	3⅝	WachRty				70	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅜
29⅝	18	WalMrt	.30	1.2	13	58	24⅜	24¼	24¼	—⅛
30½	19	Walgrn	1.40	5.4	7	21	26⅛	26	26	—⅛
38	28	WlkrA	1.60a	4.3	8	25	37½	37¼	37½	+¼
33⅞	20	WallBus	.84	3.3	8	23	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+⅛
29⅝	17¼	WalMu	1.48	6.2	4	9	22⅛	22½	22¼	
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	5.5	6	94	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—⅛
37½	27⅛	WaltJ pf1.60		5.2		9	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	+½
12⅞	7⅛	WardFd			9	36	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
13⅞	7⅛	Warnaco			5	25	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
32⅛	21¼	WarnS	1.60	6.5	7	10	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
57½	32⅛	WrnCom	1	2.2	8	582	46⅝	46⅛	46½	—⅛
		WrnCom wi				1	35	35	35	
32½	22¼	WarnrL	1.20	4.8	10	706	25⅛	24⅞	25	+⅜
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.28	10.	9	22	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+¼
37⅝	20⅝	WshNat	1.40	5.2	6	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
24¼	22⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.2	7	24	22⅝	22⅜	22½	—⅛
31⅞	28	WasteM	.50	1.7	11	67	29	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	2.0	14	206	20½	20	20½	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	WayGos	.48	8.0	7	2	6	6	6	—⅛
19	16	WayG pf1.60		9.5		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅜
9⅞	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.7	6	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	—⅛
13⅝	12⅝	Wean pf1.26		9.7		1	13	13	13	—⅛
38	16⅝	WebbD	.28e	.9	15	1701	23½	22¼	23½	+1½
40⅝	28⅞	WelsMkt	1.20	3.4	9	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+¼
33¼	25⅛	WellsF	1.72	5.9	6	111	29⅛	28⅝	29	+⅜
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	8.8	9	16	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.4	6	28	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+½
11⅝	8¼	WstctT	.80	7.1	9	89	11¼	11	11¼	+¼
14⅝	7⅛	WnAirL	.40	4.8	3	173	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
37	23⅝	WAir pf	2	8.0		6	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
30½	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.3	6	1048	26⅛	25¼	25⅞	+⅜
29	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.4	10	53	28	27½	27⅝	
44⅝	24¼	WPacin	1	2.3		36	44⅝	44	44	
25½	15	WnPubl	.88	3.5	25	380	u25¼	24¼	25¼	+½
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	7.3	8	434	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
52	42	WnUn pf4.60		10.		1	46	46	46	+¼
11⅝	9¼	WUn dpf1.18		12.		19	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
25½	21	WUTI pf2.56		12.		6	22	21¾	22	+⅛
25	16	WestgEl	.97	4.9	7	1192	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+⅝
30¼	23⅝	Wstvac	1.32	4.7	8	138	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—¼
31¾	22	Weyerhr	1	3.3	10	1867	30⅝	30	30½	+⅛
47½	36⅝	Wavr pf2.80		6.4		50	44	43½	43⅝	+⅜
41	27⅝	WheelF	1.20	4.1	8	58	29	28⅝	29	+¼
44⅜	32	WheelF pf	2	6.0		8	33⅝	33½	33½	—⅛
18⅝	9	WheelPlt			4	126	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	—⅛
49½	32	WhelPlt pf5		13.		z180	39⅝	39	39	
24⅜	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.5	7	666	18½	18⅛	18½	+⅜
24⅞	16⅝	WhitC	1.30	6.2	5	90	21⅛	20⅝	21	—⅛
15⅝	5⅜	WhiteMt				600	7	6⅝	6⅝	+⅜
18¾	9⅝	Whittak	.50	3.7	6	111	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	—¼
19½	11⅛	Wickes	.92	6.2	5	122	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
12	6½	Wiebldt	.44	5.1	9	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.3	40	647	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.6	24	99	9⅛	8⅞	9	—⅛
31¾	28¼	WinDx	1.44	4.9	9	18	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+⅛
7⅛	3	Winnbgo			35	80	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅝	9¾	WinterJ	1	9.2	13	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
29½	25	WisEP	2.24	8.5	8	30	26½	26¼	26¼	+⅛
93	82¼	WisE pf7.75		9.2		z600	85⅛	84⅝	84⅝	—⅛
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.3	6	17	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
28⅝	25⅛	WisG pf2.55		9.7		3	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
21⅝	18⅝	WiscPL	1.76	9.1	9	9	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
21¼	17⅛	WiscPS	1.62	9.8	7	279	18¼	17⅞	18	—⅛
25	18⅝	Witco	1.20	5.1	6	16	24	23½	23½	—½
17½	10	WittrR	.80	6.8	5	37	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+⅜
13⅝	5⅝	WolvrW	.30	2.7	7	183	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	—¼
19⅝	12⅝	Womatc	.60	3.8	8	24	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
31⅜	15⅝	WoodPt	.48	1.6	15	72	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+⅛
23	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	6.4	5	342	21⅝	21	21⅝	—⅛
32⅝	26⅝	Wolw pf2.20		7.2		12	31	30½	30½	—⅜
12⅝	4⅜	WorldAir			49	10	7⅝	7½	7½	
77½	56⅜	Wrigly	2.40a	3.7	8	14	65	65	65	—⅜
19⅝	8¼	Wurlitzr	.80	4.7	6	8	18⅛	16⅝	18⅛	+¼
19⅝	10⅜	Wylain	.80	6.0	6	12	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
11½	6¼	WylelLb	.50	3.2	6	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7½	2⅝	Wyly			20	55	5¼	5	5¼	
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	41⅛	Xerox	2.40	4.1	10	798	58⅝	57¼	58⅝	+⅞
17	14¼	XTRA s	.52	3.3	3	40	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
24¾	11½	Yates	.20	.9	6	68	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	+⅜
21⅝	15	ZaleCp	1	6.3	7	50	16⅛	16	16	+⅛
17	12¼	ZaleptA	.80	6.3		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
18⅝	10⅛	Zapata	.30b	1.8	20	480	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+½
17⅝	9¼	ZayreCp			5	94	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
19⅝	12	ZenithR	1	7.0	11	221	14⅝	14½	14½	
19½	12½	Zurnlnd	.80	5.2	7	52	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	

Service to the Austrian Economy



Data of the balance sheet 1978

Balance sheet total 4.572 Mio. US $ +17,6%
1977 3.889 Mio. US $

Total deposits 4.223 Mio. US $ +22,7%
1977 3.441 Mio. US $

Capital and reserves 88 Mio. US $ +6,4%
1977 82 Mio. US $

Deposits with other banks 1.389 Mio. US $ +36,8%
1977 1.015 Mio. US $

Securities and treasury bills 1.083 Mio. US $ +2,2%
1977 1.060 Mio. US $

Total loans 1.496 Mio. US $ +19,7%
1977 1.250 Mio. US $

Total liquidity 65,5%
1977 66,6%

Member of UNICO Banking Group

GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE ZENTRALBANK Aktiengesellschaft, 1010 Vienna, Herrengasse 1

The Central Banking Institution of the Raiffeisen Banking Group

New Issue
March 22, 1979

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

DM 200,000,000
6¼% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1979/1984

Offering Price: 100½%
Interest: 6¼% p.a., payable on April 1 of each year
Maturity: April 1, 1984
Listing: Frankfurt am Main and Hamburg

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — **Hambros Bank** Limited

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — **Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)** Limited

Bergen Bank — **Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse** — **Den norske Creditbank**

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Andresens Bank A/S
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
James Capel & Co.
Copenhagen Handelsbank
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Deutsche Bank Compagnie Financière Luxembourg
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kredietbank N.V.
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Lazard Frères et Cie
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Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
PKbanken
Rothschild Bank AG
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
Wood Gundy Limited

A.E. Ames & Co. Limited
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Banca del Gottardo
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Citicorp International Group
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Lyonnais
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Euromobiliare S.p.A.
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz – Girozentrale –
Lazard Frères & Co.
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Stanley International Limited
Nomura Europe N.V.
Orion Bank Limited
Postipankki
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A.
Svenska Handelsbanken
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Atlantic Capital Corporation
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd.
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque Rothschild
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Crédit Commercial de France
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Delbrück & Co.
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
European Banking Company Limited
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Nesbitt, Thomson Limited
Nordic Bank Limited
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Privatbanken Aktieselskab
Salomon Brothers International
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Société Générale
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Union Bank of Norway Limited
J. Vontobel & Co.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, March 21, 1979

AELind	7¼	7¾
AFAProt	10¾	11¼
AVMCo	4⅝	4⅞
AddisnW	12	12¾
AdvRoss	2¾	3⅛
AdvMicr	19¾	20½
AlexAlex	27¾	28½
Allcoinc	18⅞	19⅞
AllynB	9¾	10¾
AFinCo	22¼	23¼
AFurn	3⅜	4⅛
AGreet	11⅛	11½
AIntGp	49¼	50¼
AMicros	11¾	11⅞
AWeldng	15½	16½
Amterr	2⅞	3⅛
Anodite	7	7⅜
AnheusB	25	25½
AntoCo	8⅛	8⅝
ArdenGp	2⅜	2⅝
ArkWGs	20	20¾
AsdCola	21¾	22½
AllGsLt	16	16⅝
BairdCp	8¼	8¾
BangHE	14⅝	15⅛
BkamRl	11½	12
BasicRs	7	7⅜
BassFr	16¼	17
BevlsMk	10¼	10¾
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	31¼	32
BibbCo	13⅜	14⅛
BirdSon	21	22½
Birtchr	2⅜	2¾
BlkHillP	26¾	27¼
Bonanza	4⅛	4½
BrookS	31½	33
BrwTom	16¾	17¼
Buckbee	5⅜	5⅞
Buckeye	15⅝	16⅛
BurmpS	5⅝	6
ColWtSv	32½	34
ConradH	2⅝	2⅞
CapSwC	10¾	11½
CapinAir	2⅜	2¾
CareCo	7	8
CnVtPS	15⅝	16
ChmLea	24¾	25¾
ChesUtl	9¾	10½
CircleF	5½	6½
CitzUtA	35½	36¼
CitzUtB	31¼	32
ClarkJL	30	31½
ClowCo	8½	9
ColuVent	1¼	2¼
ComClH	22½	22¾
CmlShr	25	27
CmwTel	38	40
ConnGn	36⅛	36⅝
ConPap	58¼	59¼
Crawfd	17½	18½
CrosTre	17	17⅝
CullrFed	1	1⅜
Cyclitron	14	15½
DanlyM	22½	23½
DiaDes	12⅝	12¾
DaviMal	22½	24½
DekibAg	25½	26¼
DeLuxC	30½	31¼
DelCanT	12¼	13¼
DelinlB	22½	24½
DeweyEl	1⅜	2⅜
DiaCrys	24¼	25¼
DixnCru	24	25½
Docutel	6⅜	7⅛
DollrGn	9⅜	9⅞
Donldsn	22	23
DorchGs	14⅛	14⅝
DavlDB	20¼	21
DunkinD	13⅜	13⅞
Durlron	16¼	17¼
Eberline	11¼	12¼
EconLab	22⅝	22⅞
ElPasEl	10⅛	10⅝
ElderBe	8¾	9½
EleNucl	7	7½
ElModul	5¼	6¼
EnrDev	17⅛	18⅝
Entwistl	3¼	4
EqtOil	22	23
EthanAl	27½	28¼
Fabri	13-16	1 1-16
FldUnLf	29	29½
FlBkSys	36½	37¼
FlBostn	16¾	17½
FlEmpS	10⅛	10⅝
FlWnFin	5⅜	5⅝
Flickgr	14	14½
FloatPnl	11¾	12¼
FloWatU	7-16	⅜
ForestO	18⅛	18⅝
Formigll	3	3⅜
FrankCp	8½	9
FrankEl	14	14½
Frndlce	22¼	23¼
GnRlEst	7½	9
GnReins	168	172
GovEFn	11¾	12½
GreenM	12½	12¾
GreyAdv	35	38
Gllintsl	14½	16
Gvrodyn	4¼	5
Hardwk	14½	15¼
HrpRow	13½	13⅞
HaroGp	22¼	23
HartHNl	16⅛	16⅝
HenrdF	17¼	20
Holobm	2¼	2¾
Hoover	11⅛	11⅝
HarizRs	1⅛	1⅝
HyattInt	15¼	16¼
IndNucl	3⅜	4⅛
Infraind	3⅝	4⅛
IntelCo	61	62½
IntrcEnr	5½	6½
IntmlGs	13⅞	14⅜
InBkWsh	10	10⅜
IwaSoUt	24¾	25¼
JamWPr	9	9¾
Jamsby	15¼	16½
JiffyFd	7-16	13-16
JoslynM	19	19⅝
KarsSt el	18¼	19
Kalvar	1⅝	2¼
Kaman	17¾	18½
KmpAm	10½	11
KateGre	¼	¾
Kaysam	3	3¾
KellySv	28	29½
Keuffel	12¼	13¼
Kimball	16⅜	16⅞
Kinglnl	10⅛	11½
KnapeV	14½	15½
Kratos	13¼	14¾
Lancein	19¾	20½
LandRes	3	3½
LaneCo	20¼	21¼
LldStor	8¼	9
LinBcst	37¼	38
Lagetrn	10	11
ModsGE	15½	16
MaoellPell	15-16	2 1-
MotorRt	⅞	1⅛
Mallkrt	29¼	30¼
MatAsst	22¼	22⅝
MaulLP	29½	31
McCorm	14⅛	14⅜
McQuav	10¼	1
MldsvW	19¾	2
MdlaCo	6⅜	7¼
MidlRes	4¼	4½
MidlBks	27⅜	28⅜
Millior	28	28⅝
MissVIG	14½	15⅛
MonlCol	8	8⅞
MoorePd	15½	16½
MoraRes	2¼	3
Mastek	27½	22¾
MatchM	13¾	14¾
MatClub	5	5½
Mueller	21	22
NargCo	22½	24
NatGOil	16¼	17¼
NwldRE	13¾	14¾
NJNGas	14¾	15¼
NielsnA	22⅝	23⅜
NielsnB	22¼	23¼
NoCarGs	11⅛	11½
NoEOlun	80	81½
NwtNGs	10½	10⅞
NwsIPS	17	17½
Noxell	18½	19
OgilvyM	23¾	24
OhFerro	9¼	10¾
OtterTP	21¾	22¼
PCAInt	8	8½
PabstB	12¾	13¼
PcGaR	21¾	22½
PaulevP	8¼	9
PeerMf	7¾	8½
PenoEnt	16⅛	16⅝
Petrolit	48⅞	49¾
Pettibon	19¼	20¼
PierceSS	10½	11¼
Pinkrtn	27¾	28¾
PionHlB	19¼	19¾
Plastine	1⅜	2¾
Possis	4⅜	4⅝
Progrp	1⅛	1½
PbSvNC	10¾	11⅛
PurlBen	21¾	22½
PulDCop	8¼	8¾
Quallnns	5	5⅜
RagenPr	8	8½
Raychm	80	82
Raymnd	23¾	24¾
RecgEq	8⅛	8½
RoadEx	28⅞	29⅛
RobbMy	34	36
Roselan	3¾	4¾
Rouse	9¾	10
RusStav	14½	15
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2⅜	2⅝
ScrippH	50	53
SelsDelt	11¼	11¾
Svcmstr	27½	28½
Showmt	32	33
SolidSt	9¾	10⅜
SCalWtr	14½	15¼
SwGsCp	11⅛	11½
SwElSv	15½	16¼
Standyn	25	25¾
SldRegs	24½	25½
StanHP	24	25
SterlSt	6	6½
StrawCl	27	28½
SuperEl	7	7⅜
TIME DC	5¼	5¾
Tampax	29½	30½
TecumP	65	67
Tennant	28½	30½
Trifigny	38	39½
Tiprary	11⅛	11⅝
ToscaCp	10⅞	11⅜
TrnsOcO	18⅝	19½
TricoPd	52	55
TrimOG	5⅛	5⅝
TysonFd	14	15
UnMcGll	10	11
USSurg	18⅞	19⅜
USTrck	14⅛	14⅝
UVaBsh	23⅝	23⅞
UpPenP	17½	18¼
ValvGas	10¼	10¾
VanDus	19¼	20
VanceSn	4¾	5½
Velcro	10¼	10⅝
VaNBsh	13¾	14½
WshEnr	13⅞	14⅜
WebbRs	11½	12¼
Weldtrn	2	2¾
WiginMg	7½	8¼
WellsGa	3	3¾
WinMtg	3¼	3¾
WmarC	28½	29¼
WoodLot	27½	28¼
WWEng	7 9-16	7 13-16
WrightW	5⅝	6
ZionUto	18¾	19¾

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	9 13/16 - 9 15/16	4 5/16 - 4 7/16	3/16 - 5/16	12⅜ - 12⅝	7⅜ - 7⅝
2 M.	10 3/16 - 10 5/16	4⅜ - 4½	3/16 - 5/16	12⅛ - 12⅜	7¾ - 8
3 M.	10 7/16 - 10 9/16	4½ - 4⅝	¼ - ⅜	12 - 12¼	7⅞ - 8⅛
6 M.	10 13/16 - 10 15/16	4 13/16 - 4 15/16	¾ - ⅞	12 - 12¼	8⅝ - 8⅞
1 Y.	10 11/16 - 10 13/16	5 1/16 - 5 3/16	1⅛ - 1¼	11 15/16 - 12 3/16	9¼ - 9½

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92¼	93¾
Ashland 7½-82	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¼-83	94⅝	95¾
Australia 8¾-91	94¾	95¾
Australia 8¾-92	89¾	90¼
BTokyo 7⅜-84	91¼	92¼
Barclays 8½-92	90¼	91¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90	91
Bell Can 7¾-87	89	90
BFCE 8¾-83	97	98
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	98½	99½
BrokenHill 8-85	91¾	92¾
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	94¾	95¾
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	92¼	93¼
Charbonags 8⅝-81	96½	97½
CityInvest 8¾-84	93	94
Cons Food 7½-91	87¼	88¼
Conoco 8-86	95¼	96¼
Cutler Ham 8-87	92	93
EEC 8¼-82	95¼	96¼
EEC 7¾-84	91½	92½
ECS 8¾-81	97¾	98¾
ECS 8¾-97	90¼	91¼
EIB 8¼-83	94½	95½
EIB 8-84	92¾	93¾
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92½	93½
EMI 9¼-89	93½	94½
Ericsson 8½-89	92	93
Esso 8-86 nov	97½	98½
Eurofima 8½-83	95¾	96¾
Fiat 8-82	93¼	94¼
First Chic 7-80	96¾	97½
Gotaverken 8½-87	90¾	91¾
Gould 9¼-83	99½	100½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	92	94
Hamersley 8½-84	95¼	96¼
Home Oil 9½-86	97¾	98¾
ICI 8¼-87	92	93
ISE Cnda 9-82	97½	98½
I.U.Overseas 9-83	96	97
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¼	93¼
Kockums 8-83	95¾	96¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	95¾	96¾
Michelin 9¼-86	98	99
Midld Intl 8¾-86	95¼	96¼
Montreal 9¼-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	90¼	91¼
NatWest 9-86	96½	97½
NBrunswick 9-83	97¼	98¼
NBrunswick 8-84	91¾	92¾
NZealand 9¼-82	98½	99½
NZealand 8½-83	96¼	97¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	92¼	93¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	90½	91½
Norway 8½-81	97	98
Occidental 9¾-83	99	100
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92	93
Ontario 9-83	97¾	98¾
OntarioHyd 8-87	90¼	91¼
ProvSaskat 8¼-86	94¾	95¾
QuebProv 8½-81	96¾	97¾
QuebProv 9-83	96¾	97¾
Ralston 7½-87	91¼	92¼
SaabScania 8½-89	90½	91½
S.A.S. 8-85	94½	95½
Shell 8-86	94¾	95¾
Shell 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Singer 8¾-82	94	95
Stind 8⅝-88	98	99
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94	95
TMay 7¾-87	88⅝	89⅝
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	95½	96½
Transocean 7½-87	91½	92½
UnOil 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Utah 8-87	96½	97½
Vwagen 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90	91
BroadHale 4¾-87	71	73
Carnation 4-88	71	73
Chevron 5-88	154	156
Chrysler 4¾-88	59	61
Chrysler 5-88	62	64
Coke Bll. 6¾-93	85	87
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	119	121
Cummins 6¼-86	86½	88½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	81	83
EastKodak 4½-86	84	86
Ford 6-86	91	93
Ford 5-88	79½	81½
GenElec 4¼-87	79½	81½
GenFoods 4½-82	90	92
Gillette 4¾-82	85½	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	72	74
GulWestn 5-86	86½	88½
Honneywell 6-86	86	88
ICI 6¾-97	94	95
INA 6-97	93½	95½
ISE 6¾-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-97	75	77
Jusco 6-92	113	114
Komatsu 7¼-90	141	142
MorganJP 4¼-87	89½	91½
Nabisco 5¼-88	96½	98½
OwensIll 4½-87	105½	107½
PenneyJC 4½-87	72	74
RCA 5-88	80	82
Revlon 4¾-83	138	140
Revlon 4¾-87	117	119
Sperry 4¼-88	95	97
Squibb 4¼-87	84½	86½
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
Texas 7½-93	91	93
Tyco 8½-88	100	102
UnCarb 4¾-82	89	91
WarnLamb 4½-87	76½	78½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	75½	77½
Baker 5½-93	110½	112½
Beatrice 6¼-91	101	103
Beatrice 4½-92	84½	86½
Beecham 6¾-92	112	113
Boots 6¾-93	102¾	103¾
Borden 6¾-91	96½	98½
Borden 5-92	86	88

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 100)

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	95.15	88.97
Previous	95.15	88.96

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅞	9⅜	AAR	.38	3.3	7	13	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
12	6⅜	APS	.44	4.8	7	14	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1	ATI				5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
17¼	7	AVC			6	17	9¼	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅜
34⅞	17	AVX	.50	1.9	9	21	26	25⅝	26	
7⅜	3⅜	AZL			92	177	5⅞	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
5⅝	4¼	AZL pf	.48	10.		2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	6½	AbrdMf	.40b	5.3	5	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
3	1½	AcmePr				1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17¼	7¾	AcmeU	.30	2.8	12	9	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Action				1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
14⅞	7¼	ActonCp	.24b	2.2	7	61	11	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
15¼	7¼	AdamR	.12	.9	11	42	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
24⅞	13¼	AdobeO	.20	.9	21	122	23¼	22¾	23	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅜	AegisCp			6	67	1⅜	1¼	1¾	— ⅛
18¾	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	1.7	6	26	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
7⅞	3	Aeronca			21	13	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
7½	5⅛	AffilCap	.10e	1.7	14	11	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
23¼	16¼	AffilPub	.80	3.9	8	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¾	AfterSix	.32	5.4	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8	3¾	AlskAir	.20r	4.1	3	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅛	2⅝	AlbaW	.15e	3.5	3	11	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8½	5	Alcolac	.18	2.9	6	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8½	2½	AllegA wt				16	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
1⅜	1-64	AllegA wtN				44	1-32	1-64	1-64	—3-64
47½	27¼	AllgA pf 3		8.2		1	36½	36½	36½	
8⅝	5¼	AlliantT	.36e	4.4	10	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
8¼	1⅞	AlldArt				4387	4	2¾	4	+1¼
11⅞	4⅝	AlmySt	.20e	2.7	6	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅜
9¼	3⅞	Alphaln	.10e	1.3	10	14	8⅛	7¼	7¾	— ¼
11½	7⅛	Altamll	.32e	3.2	4	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
2	11-16	AltecCp			25	11	1	1	1	
48¾	41½	Alcoa pf3.75		8.8		z550	42¾	42⅜	42¾	+ ⅛
71½	25⅛	Amdhl	.40	1.0	14	328	38⅝	36⅝	38¼	+2¼
15	4½	AmAgro			9	31	14¾	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	AmBill	.12e	1.5	6	9	8	7⅞	8	— ¼
40½	16⅛	AmBrd wt				13	26½	26	26½	— ¼
11	7⅛	ABusPd	.40	4.4	7	14	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
6¼	1¼	AmCopCp				16	2½	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
10	8¼	AContrl	.56	6.0	6	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
11⅛	7	AGarPd	.34	3.5	6	14	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅜
13⅛	6⅛	AlntPlct				396	9	8¼	8⅞	— ⅛
3¾	2¼	Alsraell	.09e	2.5	3	120	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅞	6½	AMzeA	.48	6.3	5	14	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
10⅛	6½	AMzeB	.48	6.3	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
46⅛	29½	AmMfg	1.901	4.7	7	6	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
14⅛	7⅝	AMdBld	.40	3.8	11	60	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
24¼	8¼	AMotin	.30	2.1	7	112	14¾	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
30⅜	22⅜	AmPetf	2.20	7.6	10	2	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	7⅜	APrecs	.40	4.2	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12¼	5⅞	AScIE	.04e	.6		20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	12¼	AmSeat	.40	3.0	12	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
15⅛	8	AmTec	.50a	5.6	4	17	9	8⅞	9	
17¼	8½	AngloC	.18e	1.2	8	365	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅜
14⅛	7¾	Anken	.44	3.2	8	67	14	13½	13¾	+ ½
8½	6⅛	Anthony	.40	5.0	4	14	8	8	8	— ⅛
17½	8⅝	AptDla	.16	1.5	8	12	11	10¾	10⅞	
14⅞	5¼	AqldDev			19	1180	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
24⅜	13⅜	AquitCo	.39	1.7	12	5	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Armin	.12	1.3	7	17	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ¼
20⅝	10¼	Asamer	.30	1.8		75	17⅛	16⅞	17	
2½	⅜	AskinSvc				175	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅝	Astrex			8	11	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
9⅞	4⅝	Atalnlo	.15e	2.9	5	9	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
1½	11-16	Atco Ind				5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3¼	1⅝	AtlsCM	.05e	1.7	32	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅜	3½	AtlasCp wt				7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	18¾	Augat	.44	1.6	14	49	27¾	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2	AutoTrn				9	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4¼	1⅜	AutmRad				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
40¼	28¾	AutoSw	.80a	2.1	11	12	38	36⅝	38	+1⅜
8½	4⅝	AVEMC	.34	6.3	6	19	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
25	16¾	Avondl	1.20	6.3	7	2	19¼	19	19	
19¼	7⅞	Aydin			11	106	13⅝	12⅝	13½	+ ⅜
		— B—B—B —								
2⅜	¾	BRT				10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅞	2⅜	Baker	.20e	5.8		13	4	4	4	
34	18⅝	Baldor	.28	1.1	12	25	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
7½	5⅝	BaldwS	.32a	4.6		1	7	7	7	
20¼	15¼	BanFd	1.11e	6.5		2	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	1¼	Bangor wt				19	2	2	2	
11½	7	Banistr	.40	4.7	15	44	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Barclay				3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	2¼	BarcoCo	.12	2.4	24	6	5	4⅞	5	
13	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.1	136	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
25½	8½	BarryR	.20b	.8	14	107	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	4⅝	BarthS			13	11	4½	4⅝	4½	
5⅝	2⅜	BaruchF			57	52	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅝	Barwick				36	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
21	10⅝	BnfSt A	.40	1.8	6	45	u22⅝	20⅝	22	+1⅛
21	10⅝	BnfSt B	.40	1.9	6	27	u21½	20½	21½	+ ¾
5	2½	BergEnt			6	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
9⅝	5⅜	BergenB	.10e	1.2	6	28	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
17½	13¾	BraB pf1.15		7.3		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
8½	1⅜	BernzO				16	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	1¾	Berven				29	3	2⅞	3	
9⅝	4⅝	Beverly			11	65	7⅝	7	7¼	+ ⅜
13⅞	8	BicPen	.48	4.7	8	103	10½	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Bickford	.05e	2.2	6	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛

(Continued from Page 13)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 20, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
32045 Abitibi	$19⅛	18⅞	19	
400 Acklands	$16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
5400 Agnico E	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1050 Agra Ind A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
15170 Alta Gas A	$18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
150 Alta Nat	$53	53	53	+ ½
100 Algo Cent	$20½	20½	20½	— ½
12305 Am Bonzo	$19¾	19	19	
18910 Andres W A	$15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+1⅛
380 Asbestos	$43	43	43	+ ½
9200 Alco A	$20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ¼
7948 BP Can	$24⅝	24¾	24¾	
12330 Bank N S	$23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
100 Baton B	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
200 Beth Cop A	$18	17¾	18	
2900 Black Bros	$9	9	9	+ 1
1300 Bralor Res	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	
650 Bramalea	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
6590 Brenda M	$18⅝	18	18	— ½
2100 BCFP	$20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
2775 BC Phone	$18⅝	18	18	
23568 Brunswk	$7⅛	6⅞	7	
1465 Budd Auto	$9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
2040 CAE A	$23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
13368 Cad Frv	$12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
4917 Cal Pow A	$43¼	42½	42½	— ¾
6275 Camflo	$13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
7294 C Nor West	$10⅛	9⅞	10	— ¼
1875 C Packrs	$22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
5161 Can Perm	$18¼	17⅞	18	
101 Can Trust A	$25	25	25	
1100 C Tung	$21	21	21	
6750 CCablesy A	$20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
5020 Cdn Cel	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
83984 CI Bk Com	$27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
7131 Cdn Tire A	$30⅛	29⅞	30	— ⅛
22170 C Utilies	$18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
1200 Candel Oil	$35½	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
6272 Cassiar	$11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
8975 Celanese	$5	485	495	+ 5
230 C Holiday I	$9⅜	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
4800 Con Distrb	$11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
23688 Cons Gas	$21⅛	20¾	20⅞	— ¼
8400 Con Fardy	325	320	325	
1300 Conwest	$6⅞	6¼	6⅞	
2910 Craigmt	$6⅝	6½	6½	
3450 Crush Intl	$11⅝	11½	11½	
23900 Cyprus	$15	14⅞	15	
57250 Czar Res	$8½	8⅛	8½	+ ½
9340 Daon Dev	$11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
200 Daon A	$7⅛	7	7⅛	
14970 Denison	$22¼	21¾	22	+ ⅜
5550 Dicknsn	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2500 D Bridge	$31⅜	31	31¼	+ ¼
4505 Dofasco A	$33	32⅞	33	+ ⅜
800 Dom Store	$18	17¾	18	+ ¼
6740 Du Pont	$21	20½	21	+ 1
4645 Dylex L A	$15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅜
2880 East Mal	176	175	175	— 2
500 Electhom A	475	465	475	+10
400 Emco	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
15805 Falcon C	$8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
7922 Fibro Nik A	$47¼	46⅝	47	+ ⅜
200 Fed Ind A	$6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
80 Fed Pion	$34½	34½	34½	—1½
700 Francana	$10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
1130 Fraser A	$15¼	15	15	— ½
15 Fruehaut	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅝	— ¼
2912 G M Res	460	450	460	
3300 G Distrb A	$9½	9	9	— ½
15300 G Distrb w	300	295	300	+ 1
21620 Gibraltar	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
500 Goodyear	$20	20	20	
1765 Graff G	$40½	40½	40½	
7400 Granduc	170	165	170	+ 5
195 Gt Oil Sds	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1100 GL Forest	$46¼	45⅞	46⅛	+ ¼
150 Greyhnd	$19½	19½	19½	
700 H Group A	425	410	410	—15
4550 Hard Crp A	370	365	370	+ 5
43795 Harlequin	$16	15⅞	15⅞	
1550 Hawker A	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2800 Hayes D	$13	12¾	12¾	
34844 H Bay Co	$28⅛	28	28	
6010 IAC	$17¾	17½	17¾	
1100 Indal	$14⅝	14½	14½	
324 Indusmin	$17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
2940 Inland Gas	$12¼	12	12	
1000 Int Mogul	$6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
10308 Int Pipe A	$18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
100 Ivaco A	$14¾	14¾	14¾	
3515 Jannock	$23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
27150 Kaiser Re	$19⅛	18¾	19	+ ¼
5050 Kam Kotia	465	440	450	—10
300 Kelsey H	$25	24¾	24¾	— ½
12436 Kerr A A	$13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
2710 Labatt A	$21	20⅞	20⅞	
6450 Lacana	$6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
500 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5½	5½	
200 LL Lac	290	290	290	+ 5
350 Lob Co A	445	445	445	— 5
200 Lob Co B	435	435	435	
400 Loeb M	$9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
2500 MICC	$10¼	10	10	
12219 Mclan H A	$20½	20	20½	+ ½
12625 MB Ltd	$24	23¾	23⅞	— ¼
13870 Matami A	$20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
2200 Molson A	$26¼	26	26	— ¼
525 Molson B	$24½	24⅝	24½	— ½
11312 Moore	$37⅛	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
13080 Murphy	$16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
1100 Nat Trust	$22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
20935 Noranda A	$44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
61042 Norcen	$19⅛	19	19	— ⅜
3255 NTecm B w	$27	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
7200 Nowsco W	$26¼	26	26¼	
79100 Oakwood P	$7	6½	6⅞	— ⅛
24850 Ocelot B	$14¾	14⅜	14⅜	
5505 Oshawa A	$8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
14850 Page Pet	$12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
2800 Pamour A	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	
935 PanCan P	$47	46⅝	46⅝	— ¼
5625 Pembina	$9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
1250 Petrofina	$26⅜	26½	26½	+ ¾
4500 Pine Point	$29⅞	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
41750 Place G	350	320	325	—20
4575 Placer	$28⅛	27⅞	28	
125 Ram	$9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
1100 Redpath A	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
5390 Rd Stenhs A	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20418 Reichhold	$13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
7100 Revmu Prp	169	165	169	+ 4
300 Roman	$29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
100 Rothman	$21¼	21¼	21¼	—1⅛
18850 Sceptre	$8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
11925 Scotts A	$12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
21266 Shell Can	$19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
41761 Sherritt A	$11⅛	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
700 Sigma	$40	39	40	+ 1
18806 Simpsons	250	245	250	+10
1720 Simpsn S A	$8½	8⅜	8⅜	
7310 Slater Stl	$17⅞	17¼	17½	+ ¼
4420 Southm	$28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ¼
1390 St Brodcst	$12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
18461 Stelco A	$30	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
650 Steep R	370	365	370	
300 Tara	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5360 Teck Cor A	$14	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
9465 Teck Cor B	$13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅛
300 Teledyne	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
2289 Tex Can	$58¼	57⅞	58¼	+ ¼
3812 Thom N A	$17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
16369 Tor Dm Bk	$22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
956 Torstar B	$17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
4192 Traders A	$16⅞	16¼	16⅞	
5765 Trns Mt A	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3958 TrCan PL	$19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
28841 UGas A	$10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
1100 Union Oil	$24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
3400 U Keno	$12	11½	11¾	+ ¼
2000 U Siscoe	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	
350 Un Carbid	$23	23	23	
6991 Versil Cor	$13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
1200 Vestgron	$14½	14½	14½	
200 Voyager P	$23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
4950 Weldwod	$22¼	22	22	— ½
2585 West Mine	$6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
250 Westmhse	$28	28	28	— ½
850 Weston	$24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
530 Woodwd A	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
1125 Yk Bear	$6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛

Total sales 4,507,168 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices March 20, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
1799 AlgomaSt	$27½	27¼	27½	+ ½
5885 Bnk Mont	$24⅛	23¾	23⅞	
17835 Basic Res	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
541 Can Cmt	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
400 Cdn Ind	$22½	22	22½	+ ½
250 Can So Ry	$75⅛	61	75⅛	+14⅛
2860 Con Bath	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
2900 Dom TxtA	$13⅞	13¾	13¾	
4500 FCA Int	285	275	285	+10
100 Imasco	$38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅜
700 Mnt Trst	$22	22	22	+ ⅛
270 Power Cp	$26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
400 Roll and A	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	
300 Roll and B	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
3393 Royal Bk	$40½	40⅜	40⅜	
205 Steinbrg A	$25½	25½	25½	— ¼
2600 Utd Asbest	300	285	285	—5
5200 Zellers	$10	9¾	10	+ ⅜

Total sales 687,505 shares.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam(1)	88.46	88.70	100.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	118.34	117.95	119.79	94.84
Frankfurt (3)	148.41	149.49	164.46	141.16
London 30	515.80	505.60	535.50	433.40
London 500 (4)	277.81	275.00	281.07	205.42
Milan (5)	77.25	75.82	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	N.A.	114.78	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	589.86	595.85	597.68	441.19
Tokyo (8)	Closed	448.05	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (9)	Closed	6,053.77	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich (10)	336.80	336.80	342.00	289.50

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
March 21, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,022.00	1,023.00	1,010.00	1,011.00
3 months	1,039.00	1,040.00	1,027.50	1,028.00
Cathodes: spot	1,015.00	1,016.00	1,004.00	1,006.00
3 months	1,032.00	1,033.00	1,021.00	1,022.00
Tin: spot	7,370.00	7,380.00	7,445.00	7,465.00
3 months	7,280.00	7,290.00	7,320.00	7,330.00
Lead: spot	569.00	570.00	564.00	566.00
3 months	537.00	537.50	532.00	533.00
Zinc: spot	392.00	392.50	390.00	391.00
3 months	404.00	404.50	402.00	403.00
Silver: spot	365.30	365.60	365.00	365.30
3 months	375.00	375.20	374.50	374.70

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
March 21, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	108.65	107.90	108.55	108.60	108.60	108.65
Aug	112.50	111.75	112.55	112.60	112.40	112.45
Oct	115.50	114.75	115.50	115.60	115.30	115.35
Dec	118.30	117.25	118.20	118.30	117.95	118.00
Mar	121.75	121.65	122.40	122.50	122.15	122.20
May	N.T.	N.T.	124.65	125.00	124.50	124.75
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	127.40	128.00	127.25	128.00
1,182 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,645	1,636	1,636	1,641	1,649	1,650
May	1,679	1,660	1,667	1,668	1,679	1,680
Jul	1,678	1,660	1,670	1,672	1,675.5	1,676
Sep	1,696	1,686	1,695	1,696	1,700	1,700.5
Dec	1,756	1,748	1,754	1,756	1,760	1,762
Mar	1,785	1,775	1,778	1,780	1,785	1,785.5
May	1,805	1,800	1,795	1,802.5	1,796	1,812
4,859 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,452	1,436	1,436	1,445	1,447	1,449
May	1,437	1,423	1,425	1,427	1,431	1,433
Jul	1,438	1,425	1,425	1,426	1,430	1,431
Sep	1,439	1,425	1,425	1,427	1,433	1,434
Nov	1,438	1,424	1,423	1,424	1,432	1,433
Jan	1,433	1,420	1,416	1,421	1,424	1,428
Mar	1,418	1,410	1,408	1,413	1,412	1,413
3,511 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
March 21, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	907	905	901	907	+ 1
Jul	N.T.	N.TT.	920	928	+ 5
Aug	945	945	942	945	Unch.
Oct	985	984	983	985	+ 3
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	978	985	+ 4
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,020	1,030	— 3
Mar	1,070	1,070	1,065	1,075	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,080	1,095	+ 5
792 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,410	1,395	1,405	1,420	+ 5
May	1,428	1,415	1,422	1,426	— 11
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,410	1,435	— 14
Sep	1,460	1,460	1,455	1,460	— 12
Dec	1,480	1,480	1,480	1,485	— 5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,480	-	— 5
78 lots					

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.20
Albert Heijn	119.50
Algembank	357.50
Amrobank	77.00
A'Dam Rub	50.00
Fokker	24.80
Heineken	87.00
H.V.A.	41.00
Hoogovens	29.20
K.L.M.	100.00
Nat. Nedder	109.10
Pakhoed	43.00
Philips	22.90
Robeco	166.50
Rolinco	128.50
Rorento	122.20
Royal Dutch	133.70
Unilever	123.70
Van Ommer	168.00
VMF-Stork	37.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,250
GBL (B lambl)	1,725
Cockerill	495
Electrobel	6,900
GB-Inno-BM	2,505
Hoboken	3,010
Petrofina	3,915
Ph. Gevaert	1,372
Soc. Generale	2,205
Solvay	2,635
Un Miniere	818

Frankfurt

A E G.	61.80
B.A.S.F.	135.80
Bayer	136.80
Commerzbnk	200.20
Cont Gummi	66.10
Daimler	297.00
Demag	155.50
Deutsche Bnk	271.00
Dresdner Bnk	219.70
Hoechst	134.00
Hoesch	46.80
Karlstadt	329.20
Kaufhof	239.50
K H D	188.50
Lufthansa	89.00
Mannesman	157.00
Metallgesell	263.00
Neckermann	176.00
RWE new	166.90
Schering	243.50
Siemens	265.00
Thyssen	106.10
Varta	168.50
Veba	142.30
Volkswagen	228.00

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.50
Anglo-Am	0.48
Barclays Bnk	4.77
Beecham Gp	7.01
BICC	1.39
Boots	2.19
Bowater	1.94
BAT Ind	3.23
BOC Int'l	0.71
Brit Pet	0.10
Burmah	1.04
Cadbury Sc	0.55
Chartered	1.68
Courtaulds	1.08
De Beer D	4.17
Decca Rec	4.20
Distillers	2.46
Dunlop	0.71
E Mus Ind	1.37
GEC	3.75
Free St Ged	21.00
GKN	2.68
Glaxo Gp	5.66

Gold Fields

Gold Fields	2.21
Gt Un St	3.82
Guinness	1.75
Hawker-Sidd	2.38
Hudson Bay	$16.08
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.98
Imps	1.03
Marks & Spen.	1.05
Metal Box	3.22
Nichols	0.80
Plessey	1.07
Rand Mines	0.43
Rank Org.	2.76
Royal Dutch	43.00
R.T.Z.	3.05
Shell	7.06
Thorn (A)	3.90
Tube Invest.	4.18
Union Carb.	3.46
Vickers	1.88
War L.3½	0.33
West Deep	$11.00
West Drief	$32.00
West Hold	$26.08
West Min	1.74
Woolworth	0.69
ZCI	0.14

Milan

Bastogi	692.00
ERBA	1,379.00
ErcMarelli	288.00
Fiat	2,840.00
Finsider	187.50
Generali	42,500.00
IFI	2,310.00
Italgas	804.00
Italsider	430.00
LaRinas	64.00
Montedis	203.75
Olivetti	1,055.00
Pirelli	1,920.00
Snia Visco	1,048.00

Paris

Air Liquide	392.00
Alimentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	505.00
BSN	469.80
Carrefour	1,735.00
Cim Lafarge	238.00
Cie Bancaire	425.90
CFP	149.00
CGE	384.00
CCF	140.00
Ferodo	369.80
Imetal	56.90
L Oreal	692.00
Mach Bull	55.95
Michelin	1,040.00
Moet Henn	497.00
Moulinex	124.90
Paribas	100.50
PUK	77.80
Penarroya	43.50
Perrier	284.90
Peugeot	380.00
Rh Poulenc	106.00
Sacilor	14.50
St Gobain	135.40
Suez	285.00
Telemecan	728.00
Thomson	208.00
Usinor	11.60

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,445
Buehrle	2,545
B Boveri	1,920
Cib Geigy	1,225
Cr Suisse	2,360
Fisher	715
Hof RochN	7,875
Nestle	3,635
Sandoz	4,370
Ste B. Suisse	395
Sulzer	2,670
U B. Suisse	3,345

European Gold Markets

March 21, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	240.25	239.90	—2.20
Zurich	239.625	240.375	—2.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	243.45	N.A.	—1.53

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the March 21, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan.kr.
Amsterdam	2.0150	4.102	107.83*	46.87*	0.2394	—	6.928*	119.15*	38.73*
Brussels (a)	29.50	60.0575	15.798	6.864	3.5125*	14.6775	—	17.4425	5.6815
Frankfurt	1.8685	3.793	—	43.47*	2.221x	92.72*	6.331*	110.32*	35.94*
London (b)	2.03025	—	3.7965	8.733	1,708.50	4.088	60.00	3.43975	10.562
Milan	840.70	1,711.75	449.91	195.61	—	417.46	28.49	496.63	161.75
New York (c)	—	2.03035	1.862	4.2885	841.15	2.0075	29.44	1.6425	5.1975
Paris**	4.299	8.7535	230.10*	—	5.1155x	213.50*	14.569*	259.10*	82.72*
Zurich	1.6435	3.4381	90.62175*	39.40055*	0.2013	84.03055*	5.75725*	—	32.56915*
ECU	1.34842	0.662419	2.51912	5.79652	1,13402	2.71612	39.7966	2.28153	7.00341

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona 5.197; Escudo 48.10; Israeli £ 20.75; Peseta 69.045; Schilling 13.695; Sw krona 4.3735; Yen 207.10; Norw krona 5.1125; Fin mark 3.984; Belgian financial franc 29.675; Hong Kong $ 4.9165; Singapore $ 2.1535; Canadian $ 85.625 U.S. cent.

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU — European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers. 2pm EST rates for New York.

** Indicative figures.

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	May	Aug.	Option
245	8.75- 9.75	16.50-17.50	for Nov 1979 start on April 9th 1979
250	6.50- 7.50	14.25-15.25	
255	5.75- 6.75	12.00-13.00	
260	4.25- 5.25	9.50-10.50	
265	— —	7.75- 8.75	

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1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel 310251 - Telex 28.305

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

"Société Immobilière du Kirchberg S.A."

Flux 1.100.000.000,—

medium term loan

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Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

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As agent bank:

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA

Adviser to the Borrower

EURUNION TRUST

January 1979.

EMPRESA NACIONAL DEL PETROLEO, S.A.
("ENPETROL")
U.S. $25,000,000
Floating Rate Notes Due 1986

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Condition 3 (e) of the Terms and Conditions of the above-mentioned Notes that the Rate of Interest (as therein defined) for the Interest Period (as therein defined) from 21st March, 1979 to 21st September, 1979, is at the annual rate of 11⅞%. The U.S. dollar amount to which the holders of Coupon N° 2 will be entitled on duly presenting the same for payment on 21st September, 1979, will be U.S. dollars 60.0556, subject to such amendments thereto (or appropriate alternative arrangements by way of adjustment) which we may make, without further notice, in the event of an extension or shortening of the above-mentioned Interest Period.

EUROPEAN-AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
(Principal Paying Agent).
21st March, 1979.

ADVERTISEMENT

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report per November 20, 1978 of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., will be available in Amsterdam at
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, March 15th, 1979.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Financial Director
West Africa
$42,030 per annum

An international mining consortium in collaboration with the World Bank operating in the Republic of Guinea require a qualified and experienced Financial Director to assume responsibility for the entire Accounting activities. This will cover all aspects of the Company's operations including cost control, internal auditing and data processing department (IBM 360).

The Financial Director must have a proven record in accountancy management with experience in all relevant spheres together with a knowledge of American accounting system. The position requires that the successful applicant be fluent French/English.

The appointment will be on a two year contract basis which is renewable and the salary will be $2,802 per month free of tax with additional 25% payable in local currency.

Six weeks home leave after 12 months service with paid transportation.
Benefits include low rental modern air conditioned furnished accommodation, free medical care and life insurance. Free schooling for children up to the age of 14 years will be provided on location with liberal allowance to cover education outside West Africa above that age.

Please send career details quoting reference H305/1HT, to Charles Hyde, Charles R. Lister International Limited, Aeradio House, Hayes Road, Southall, Middlesex, UB2 5NJ.

LISTER
Charles R. Lister International Ltd
Personnel Consultants
A member of the IAL Group

Nigeria
General Manager
Consumer Products
$ 80 - 100.000 net + benefits

Our client, one of the world's largest manufacturers of branded consumer products, operating on a global scale and with a multi-billion dollar turnover, seeks an experienced senior executive to manage its Nigerian operations.
The man we seek will take charge of a $ 100 million project and follow it through the construction stage to complete profit and loss responsibility, and this in coordination with local shareholders. He will probably spend at least 3 to 5 years in Nigeria and could eventually be reintegrated in the company's international operations. The man we seek can be of any nationality but fluent English is a must and a working knowledge of French desirable. He is now a General Manager in a similar position in the consumer products field. Minimum age 35.
Remuneration will be in the order of $ 80 to 100.000 net of income tax, free housing, car and two months home leave per year.

Please write in confidence, giving full information on academic background, business experience, current earnings, home address and telephone number.
As a leading international firm of management consultants retained by our client to select this executive, we undertake that no information will be released without prior consent and after a personal interview to be held in major European capitals towards the end of April.

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• Current • Practical Strategies
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Swiss Radio International
+SBC Swiss Broadcasting Corporation
English Service, Berne
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RADIO JOURNALISTS

who are competent and objective interviewers, programme producers, translators and announcers (mid-Atlantic or neutral North American accent preferred). Minimum of three years experience in broadcasting and good knowledge of German and French essential: current affairs of documentary programme experience an asset. Ideal age: 25-30.
Full details of personal history, including photo, education and previous employment plus three professional and three personal references should be sent by March 31 to

Head of Personnel Department,
SWISS RADIO INTERNATIONAL,
Giacomettistrasse 1,
CH 3000 Berne 15, Switzerland.

Weekly net asset value
on March 19, 1979
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $63.29
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $46.11
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE
• Swiss, 38, business and engineering degrees;
• English, German, French speaking;
• 12 years of multinational experience in general management, corporate development, industrial marketing and planning;
• Past 6 years in U.S. with Fortune 100 company,
seeks
Executive position
with aggressive internat. company in U.S.A. or Europe.
Will be in Europe for interviews in early April.
Please write: Box D 1,316, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL DIRECTOR
Top background and experience, mature and multilingual seeks greater challenge.
Cipher 44-129.105 to Publicitas, P.O. Box CH-8021 Zürich.

Int'l Marketing/Sales Executive
British, 33, presently area manager, 13 years Middle East and North Africa, fast-moving consumer items. Fluent French, Arabic. Seeks challenging position with aggressive organization.
Write: Box D 1,314, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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Int'l Executive Opportunities ad
call your nearest representative.
List in the Classified Section

هكذا من الاصل

Mar. 21

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	8½	BigVSo s	.24	2.7	5	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
	6⅞	Blessng	.44b	5.8	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	16	Blount	.48	2.4	6	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅝	BodinAp				36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	5⅜	BoltBer	.20	1.6		36	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅜
	14⅞	BowVall	.10	.4	17	382	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ½
	2⅝	Bowmar			38	35	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	11⅛	Bowne	.48b	2.4	8	17	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
	5½	BradldN	.26	2.9	8	35	9	8⅞	9	
	3⅝	Branch	.20	4.8	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	8¼	Braniff wt				2	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	13	Brascan	1a	5.4	4	61	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
	20½	BrawnE	1.40	4.7	8	4	30	30	30	
	4½	BreezeCp			10	24	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
	10⅞	BristlBr	.60	3.8	7	2	16	16	16	
	9⅝	BrooksP	.44	3.0	11	22	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
	1	BrownCo wt				238	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
	21⅛	BrnFA	1.16	3.6	11	8	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	
	21	BrnFB	1.16	3.4	11	16	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ¼
	9⅞	Buell	.50	4.0	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
	3⅛	Bulldex			4	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
	8⅝	Burnsln	.60	6.1	7	13	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
	10	CK Pet	.16	1.1	40	25	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
	4⅛	CDI			7	56	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
	6⅝	CHB Fd	.57t	6.7	9	11	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
	3½	CMI Cp	.05e	1.2	7	55	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	9½	CRS	.30	3.0	5	4	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
	12⅞	CWTran	.70	2.8	5	57	26½	25⅛	25⅛	—1½
	4	CagleA	.05e	.6	6	12	8¼	8	8	
	13	Caldor	.40	2.0	8	32	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
	3	Calcomp			14	260	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅜
	3	CalLife	.05e	1.1	13	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
	19	CalLf pf2.50		12.		13	20¾	20¾	20¾	
	8⅝	CalLf pf1.10		13.		32	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	25⅛	CalPIC	1.60a	4.7	5	22	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
	11⅛	Camco	.20	1.1	8	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
	3⅛	CaChbA				192	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
	6⅞	CdnHomO			26	109	13⅛	12¾	13	
	4½	CdMarc	.30	3.1	9	109	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	10⅞	CdnMerr			14	12	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
	48	CdnSupO			15	352	90¾	89	89⅜	+ ⅛
	3⅝	CapllIFd	.20	4.6	5	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
	3	Caresso	.05e	1.2	10	25	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
	24⅞	Carnat	1.50	5.4	8	222	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
	11⅞	CaroEn	1.20	8.0	5	14	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
	4⅞	CarrolDv			10	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
	19⅝	CasFd	1.60a	7.7		4	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
	6⅛	Caviltrn	.10e	.7	45	87	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
	1⅝	CelluCft			6	1	2½	2½	2½	
	33⅛	CenM pf3.50		9.9		z100	35¼	35¼	35¼	
	3⅛	CentryF			6	10	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
	12⅝	Cenvill	1	6.8	4	60	15⅝	14½	14¾	— ⅜
	2⅞	CertifCp			9	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	11-16	Certron				19	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
	3⅛	Cetec	.08	1.6	11	80	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
	1⅞	ChampHo				1009	2⅝	2	2	
	13⅛	ChartM s			5	4	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
	19½	ChiRv	1.60a	7.6	10	22	21⅝	20¾	21⅛	+ ½
	15⅝	ChiefDev	1e	3.4	24	125	29⅞	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
	6⅝	ChildWld			10	106	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
	12⅝	CircleK	1	6.2	8	6	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
	7	Citation	.56	5.1	7	29	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
	3	Clabir	.14b	3.5	12	23	4	4	4	
	6⅛	Clarmt	.30e	3.3		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
	3⅛	ClarkC	.18e	3.5	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	5⅞	Clarostat			6	12	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
	8⅝	Clopay	.32	3.3	5	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	4.7	10	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
	14⅝	Colemn	.92	5.2	7	55	17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅜
	9⅝	ColCmt			31	872	16⅝	15½	16	— ¼
	6¾	Colwell	.60	5.0	8	79	12	12	12	
	21½	Cominc	2	6.4	9	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
	15⅛	ComAll	.40	2.1	7	15	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
	13⅛	ComAl pf1.60		11.		35	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
	9⅛	ComMtl	.60	3.5	6	51	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
	13⅞	Comdint			7	111	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ⅞
	1⅛	ComdrCp			30	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	8⅝	Compo s	.20	2.2	12	29	9¼	9	9	
	1⅛	CompuD			8	21	1½	1⅜	1½	
	11-16	Compinv				26	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
	10⅛	Conchm	.80	4.7	6	29	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ¼
	3⅝	ConcrdF			6	22	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	8¼	Condec	.30t	2.8		22	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
	2⅝	ConnllyC				2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
	5	ConnrHm			4	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
	3½	Conroy	.16	3.7	5	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
	5¼	ConsOG			1088	75	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ½
	8⅞	ConsRef	.60	6.6	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	4	ContMtl			6	6	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
	5¼	CookIn	.20e	3.1	3	9	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
	13	CookP	.60	1.8	14	38	32¾	31⅜	32½	+ ½
	2⅛	CoopJr	.10e	2.9		6	3½	3½	3½	
	13	CoreLb	.28	1.3	15	4	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
	13⅝	Cornllus	.80	4.3	9	15	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
	⅛	Cousins wt				105	½	7-16	½	+1-16
	2⅜	Cramer				5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	9½	CrestOil	.24a	1.8	17	71	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
	15⅞	Crompt	1.40	5.1	5	10	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
	23	CrossAT	1	3.8	9	62	27¼	25⅞	26½	— ⅜
	20⅞	CwnCP	.60a	1.1	6	186	54⅞	52½	53¼	—1⅜
	3½	CrnCmc	.20	4.1	7	23	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
	7	Crownin	.28	3.4	4	15	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
	9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.4	18	34	15⅝	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
	14⅞	CrystlO	.60	2.2	468	78	27⅝	26¾	27⅜	+ ¾
	16⅝	CubicCp	.68	3.3	7	22	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
	2⅝	DCL			5	32	4	4	4	
	2½	DWG	.35t	13.	9	14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
	3⅛	DamonC			4	21	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	6⅞	Damson			29	267	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
	13⅝	Datapd	.30	1.7	8	585	17⅞	17	17⅝	+ ¾
	9	DayMn	.25e	2.0	21	119	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅝
	1⅛	DeRose			14	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	2½	Decoratr	.24	8.3	10	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	13⅞	DelLabs	.48	3.3	13	10	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
	6	DelblOil	.05e	.5	12	31	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	15⅛	DenTal	.20	1.1	16	32	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
	9	DevCpA			4	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	20⅝	DevonGp			4	117	u35⅜	31½	34½	+4¾
	2⅝	Digicon			26	33	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
	14⅝	Dillard	.40	2.3	6	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
	15-16	Diodes				4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	1½	DisFab			6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
	18½	Documat			9	70	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
	52⅛	DomePt			18	385	u109⅛	105½	109	+3½
	13⅝	Domtar	1.80a	8.3	5	84	22⅛	21⅝	21¾	— ½
	9½	Downy	.40	2.5	4	38	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
	16⅝	DrexUt	1.68	9.3		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
	7	DrFair	.40	4.9	8	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
	3-16	Dunlop	.08r	5.8	6	28	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.1	4	3	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	4.2	10	8	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
	2⅛	Dynlctn				52	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
	12⅝	Dyneer	.72	3.2	6	12	u22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+ ¾
		— E—E—E —								
	3⅝	EAC	.21e	5.6		20	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
	11⅛	EarthRes	1	5.6	8	x50	18⅝	17¾	18	— ½
	3⅛	EazorE	.24	6.0	5	1	4	4	4	+ ¼
	11⅞	EDO	.50	2.7	9	15	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
	7⅝	Ehren	.10a	.8	10	195	12⅝	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
	3⅝	ElAudD			4	45	4	3⅝	3⅝	
	15	Electrog	1	5.5	6	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.1	10	4	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
	23⅛	ElecAm	1.28	3.5	7	13	u34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	+ ⅜
	6⅝	EmrRd			5	73	8¾	8	8⅝	+ ½
	5⅝	EngvRs	.24	3.0	13	49	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
	5	Espey	.15e	2.1	13	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	11¼	EsqRd	.57e	3.6	5	x7	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	— ¼
5	1⅛	ErzLav	.10e	2.4	15	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	
20⅛	13	EvansAr	.40	2.6	8	14	15½	15⅛	15½	
18¼	7¾	Exectn	.40t	2.2	17	27	u18⅜	18¼	18¼	
		— F—F—F —								
10	6⅝	FPA			3	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	2.4		283	5	4¾	5	+ ⅜
15⅛	8¼	Fablnd	.50	3.3	4	4	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
3⅛	2½	FairmC	.15	3.1	16	28	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
16⅛	8½	FamDlr	.36	3.0	7	14	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	FamRc			7	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
15	8⅛	FannyF	.50e	4.9	8	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14	7½	FayDrg	.20b	2.0	8	41	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
21	11⅝	FedMart	.60	3.1	8	8	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ¼
19⅛	14¼	FedRt	1.36	8.8	13	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	FedRes			23	134	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
29⅛	18⅝	Felmnt	.20	.7	16	17	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Fidelco				1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16	11⅝	FinGen	.40b	3.1	6	17	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅝	FtConn	1	10.	8	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
24⅛	14	FtSLSh	1a	4.8	5	4	20¾	20⅝	20¾	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Fstmrk			5	20	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	10	FischrP	.1t	7.5	7	44	13⅞	13	13⅝	+ ¼
19⅛	15¼	FitchGE	1.80	10	5	2	18	18	18	
11⅝	3⅝	FlanEnl			6	8	4½	4⅝	4½	
41⅛	20	FlighlSf	.28	.8	15	9	33¼	33	33¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	FlaCap				11	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
12	5⅛	FlaRck	.21e	2.5	4	15	8⅝	8½	8½	
17⅛	5	FlowGen			13	57	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
16⅛	10⅛	Flowers	.62	3.4	7	3	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
36⅛	20⅝	FlukeJ	.96t	2.7	14	53	35½	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅛
10	5⅞	Foodrm	.50	6.9	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
73	56	FordCan	5a	8.1	13	z90	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	+ ⅝
25¼	9⅛	ForestC	.10	.8		46	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3	ForestLab				52	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	FranklnRt			18	13	6⅝	6¾	6¾	
11¾	5⅝	Franks	.32	3.4	7	1	9½	9½	9½	
22⅞	17¾	Frantz	1a	4.9	6	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
7	4⅛	Friedm	.24b	4.0	5	17	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅞	FriendFr				19	9½	9¼	9⅝	
12½	5⅝	Friona	.40	3.4	4	49	12	11¾	11⅞	
9½	6	Frischs	.20b	4.9	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	9⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.8	5	29	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
9⅞	3	FrontA wt				20	4⅛	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
2⅜	1	GIExpl			9	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	2¼	GIT			16	12	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅜
10⅛	4⅝	GRI	.30	5.2	8	1757	5⅞	5½	5¾	
2⅝	1⅛	GTI				4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Galaxy	.06t	1.0	3	51	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
16	6⅝	Garan	.81e	11.	4	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	8⅞	GatLiet	.40b	2.1	10	14	19⅝	18⅞	19	+ ¼
4	2⅝	Gavird			4	1	2½	2½	2½	
5	2⅛	GnEmp	.24b	6.0	6	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
10⅛	4¼	GenExp				145	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	2¾	GnHous			4	12	3⅛	3	3⅛	
8⅛	3	Genge	.10e	2.1	5	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	1½	Genisco			10	4	3	3	3	
24	13⅛	GerbSc	.20	.8	10	203	u24⅛	22½	24¼	+1⅜
25	18⅝	GiantF	1.30	5.4	5	13	24¾	23⅞	24¼	
14⅛	7⅞	GntYell	.55e	5.6	8	61	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
7¼	4⅞	Glasrock			16	15	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
28⅛	19¼	GlallIfr	1.20	4.3	7	35	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ¼
11⅛	6	GlenGer	.16	1.9	5	10	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
30	13½	Glnmr	.72	3.3	7	19	22⅝	21⅞	22	— ½
14	7¾	Globeln	.70	6.5	9	9	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
11¾	7⅛	Glosser	.40	3.6	6	5	11	11	11	
6½	3½	Globlatt				12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19½	6⅝	GoldnCyc				5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
44⅝	6⅛	GldNugt	.08t	.3	31	671	25¼	24⅛	25	+ ¾
15⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	8.4	4	61	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield				24	11-16	11-16	11-16	
2⅛	⅜	Gdrich wt				119	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
10¾	7⅝	GouldT	.88	8.7	10	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6¼	GrahMt	.30	3.2	28	17	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6	GrandAu	.31e	3.5	6	2	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	GrndCtl	.50	4.8	5	14	10⅝	10½	10½	
12½	8⅝	GranorA			11	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅞	5⅞	GtAmlnd			4	13	7⅝	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
12½	4½	GtBasinP			31	244	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	18¾	GtLkCh	.28	1.0	14	14	27⅝	26⅝	26¾	— ⅜
8	5⅞	GREIT	.40	4.7	16	20	u 8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
25⅛	16¾	GrossT	1.12	4.8	9	21	23½	22⅝	23½	+1⅛
23⅛	10⅞	Guilford	.60	3.4	3	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
39¼	23½	GlfCan	1.40	3.7	10	53	38⅝	37¾	38⅜	— ⅜
11¾	5	Gullstrm			8	35	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
3½	1¼	HalcoPd			4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	7.4	4	14	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
16¼	12½	Hannfrd	.88	6.1	5	5	14½	14½	14½	
8	5¼	HanSqRl				1	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
31⅛	21⅞	Harland	1	3.7	10	5	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
5⅝	1½	Harvey			4	25	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
7½	4	HawaiA				3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3½	HlthCh			12	23	5⅝	5	5	— ⅝
10⅞	6	HelmM	.22	2.9	5	44	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Helnick	.10	2.3	8	20	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	HelmMtg				17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	9⅝	Hess's	.60b	4.5	6	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	4½	HiGInc	.03r	.4	8	12	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅜
14⅞	4⅜	HiShear	.20	1.6	8	56	12⅝	12	12¼	
7½	6⅛	Highland				165	7⅛	7	7⅛	
9⅛	4⅝	Hlptrnic	.20	2.8	13	18	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10¼	5½	HollyCp			12	125	10	9½	10	+ ½
47	33¼	HomeOA	1.30	2.8	10	7	46	45¼	45⅝	— ⅛
42	31½	HomeOB	1.30	2.4	9	2	u43	42	43	+1
30⅞	15	Hormel	1.48	4.7	7	21	u31½	30⅞	31½	+1½
13¼	8½	HospM	.60	5.8	28	8	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	5	HousRon	.50	6.8	5	36	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	HouseVI			13	76	4¾	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
27½	13½	HouOM	.80	4.2	10	986	19	18⅝	19	
26	15⅝	HouO pf1.69		8.2		38	20⅝	20⅛	20½	
15⅞	6½	HowelC	.40	2.7	13	27	15	14⅝	15	
4¼	2⅛	Howell	.15e	6.0	15	3	2½	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
31½	22¼	HubellA	1.44	5.3	8	2	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
31⅞	23⅝	HubellB	1.44	5.4	8	4	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
14½	6⅝	HuckMf	.28	2.0	7	36	13⅞	12⅝	13⅞	+1⅛
54⅝	33⅝	HudBO	2	3.8	9	123	52⅝	52	52	
15¼	8¼	Huffy	.68	6.0	6	14	11½	11	11¼	
8½	3¾	HuntH	.16e	3.5	5	17	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
47¼	24⅝	HuskyO	1	2.4	8	52	41½	40⅞	41½	+ ⅝
7⅞	3	Hycel				22	5⅛	5	5	
		— I—I—I —								
10	7⅝	ICM	.50e	5.3	12	15	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	IFS Ind	.14	2.8	6	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
16⅞	8⅝	IMC	.28	2.5	3	4	11	11	11	
1¼	7-16	ITI			7	24	11-16	⅝	⅝	
8¼	6⅛	ImpCh	.35e	4.4	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2	1 5-16	ImpGp	.09e	4.4	7	6	u2 1-16	2	2 1-16	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	ImperInd			4	7	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
24	16⅝	ImpOil	1	4.3	10	562	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
3	1	InflightSv				13	1⅜	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
23½	9½	Instron	.40	1.9	7	16	21⅜	20⅞	21	— ⅝
2	⅝	InstrSys			25	260	1⅛	1	1	
19¼	9⅝	InsSy pf.28t		2.7		10	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
2⅝	4	IntegRes			12	66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅝	6	IntCtyGs	.28	3.4	7	28	8⅛	8	8	
16⅝	10⅝	Intrmk	.15e	1.3	6	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4½	2½	IntBnknt			18	1486	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1¼	IntFdSvc				23	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
28⅝	15⅝	IntGenl	1.40	4.9	5	72	u28⅝	27	28⅝	+1⅝
10	4½	IntProt	.30	4.6	4	12	6⅝	6½	6½	
9⅛	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	8.3	5	6	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
2⅝	13-16	IntStrtch				13	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	11-16	Interphot				10	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
14¼	7⅝	Intplast	.20	2.2	8	7	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
4½	1⅝	InvestFla			1	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	24½	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	7	60	38	38	38	
9⅝	6¼	InvDvB	.32	3.4	7	4	9½	9½	9½	
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.57e	6.9	13	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
28⅞	15½	Ionics			10	7	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
34½	15	IroqBrd	.30	1.1	9	34	26¾	25⅝	26½	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅝	Irvlnlnd	.10	2.7		1	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	IsraelD	.67e	10.		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
17⅛	9¼	Jacobs	.50b	3.9	7	10	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅞	Jensen	1.40t	14.	5	22	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Jetero	.05e	2.2	4	6	2⅞	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Jetronic			9	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	JohnPd	.36	5.9	11	126	6⅝	6	6⅛	
4¾	2¼	JuniperP			158	83	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
9¾	6⅝	Jupiter			4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
		— K—K—K —								
6½	3¼	KTelin	.30e	5.4	11	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Kaisin				985	2⅝	2½	2½	
3	11-16	KaneMill wt				11	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
10⅞	3½	KapokT			15	6	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	KayCp	.50	3.1	8	7	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅝	KenaiCp			7	119	12⅝	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
12⅝	8	Kenwin	.48a	4.7	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Key Co	.20e	5.0	4	10	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
3¾	2⅝	KinArk			7	31	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1	KingOpl				8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21¼	15¾	KingRd s	.32	1.6	8	53	20	19¼	20	+ ⅜
33⅞	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	26	24⅞	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
6¾	3⅝	Kit Mfg			4	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	KleerVu			8	5	2½	2½	2½	
9⅞	4⅝	Klelnerts			6	21	4¼	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	KuhnStr			13	53	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
6⅛	2⅝	LSB	.10r	2.1	11	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	3.0	17	33	2	2	2	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	.20	3.4	20	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	LaPnt				21	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
12⅛	8	LQuint	1.08t	12.	13	83	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ¼
6½	1⅛	LafyRad				25	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3½	2	LakeSh			11	11	2 11-16	2 9-16	2⅝	+1-16
8⅝	4½	Laneco	.20b	2.5	4	15	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
18½	15⅝	LeaRonl s	.60	3.3	9	78	18½	18¼	18⅜	
8½	4	LeePh			17	6	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
8⅝	5	LeisureT			5	81	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
12	5⅝	LibtyFb	.29t	5.4	4	9	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Lightolr	.24	2.6	6	7	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
6¼	3⅝	LincAm			6	298	u 6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
5¾	2½	LloydsE				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Lodge	.08e	3.2	11	8	2½	2½	2½	
33¾	19⅝	Lohmn	1.20	4.8	9	12	25⅛	25	25¼	— ¼
26¾	7¾	LoewT wt				275	18⅝	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
19½	9¼	Logicon			11	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
20½	15¼	LaGenS	.99	5.1	6	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
32¼	20⅝	LouisCe	1.44	5.1	9	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			7	11	5	5	5	— ¼
14⅝	9½	Lydall	.60a	5.6	6	2	10⅝	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	LynchCp			2	7	3⅝	3	3	— ¼
		— M—M—M —								
7⅛	3⅝	MPO			5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	½	Macrod			29	36	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
13	5¼	Mngood			15	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
9½	5⅝	ManrC	.40	5.7	6	17	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
1 3-16	½	Marinda				40	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	+1-16
14½	8⅝	Marlene	.14e	1.0	6	35	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
22⅞	20	Marm pf2.25		11.		16	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	
7⅝	4¼	Marshln				6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	11⅝	MartPr	.40	2.9	4	13	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
17	8½	Masind	.60a	5.1	7	8	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
18½	16¼	MatrlRsh	s.20	1.1	13	7	u18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	MaulTec				39	3	2⅝	3	
1 13-16	3-16	McCrory wt				13	13-16	¾	¾	+1-16
6⅝	3¼	McCulO			32	840	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			6	10	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅝	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.6	4	23	9	9	9	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	MedalnGp			8	72	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
3	1½	MedcoJw			4	4	1½	1½	1½	
23⅞	14	MediaG	.60	2.9	9	4	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ¼
13½	6⅝	Mepolnt	.24	2.6	5	109	9⅝	9	9⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	14	MEMCo	.90	6.1	7	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL	.50	4.5	5	73	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro	.15	1.8	9	14	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
37⅝	21½	Metpth	.32	.9	19	15	34¾	34	34	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Metrocar				3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	MichGen				8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
8	5	MchSup	.05e	.7		15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅝	5⅝	MidldCo	.20	2.5	4	16	8¼	8	8	
24⅞	10	MidlGls	.40	2.4	10	71	17¼	16¾	17	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	MissnIT			24	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅛	13⅝	MitchlE	.12	.5	10	143	23⅞	23¼	23¾	+ ½
17½	9⅝	MiteCp	.50	3.6	6	2	14	14	14	
47⅞	42	MonP pf4.40		10.		z10	43	43	43	
17½	11	Moog	.40b	2.5	8	6	16	16	16	
8½	6	MtgGth	.69e	8.1	17	7	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
9	4⅞	MortnSh	.32	5.0	5	12	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
13⅝	8¾	MovStr	.52	3.9	6	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Movielab			14	16	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
		— N—N—N —								
13⅞	11	NFC n	.15	1.1	8	20	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
18	9⅝	Napco	.20	2.0	6	52	10¼	9¾	10	+ ¼
7½	4¼	Narda	.20	3.5	10	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
36	16⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.1	14	59	30⅝	30	30⅜	— ⅜
8⅞	5¼	NatEdu	.12e	1.6	5	16	7½	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
16½	8⅞	NtHIIE			8	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4	1⅝	NKinney				94	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	NtParag				23	2⅝		2⅝	
12¾	4⅞	NtPatent				98	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	3.4	7	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	3½	NelsLB	.66t	11.	5	22	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅝	NestLM	.05e	2.0	6	11	2½	2⅝	2½	
29⅞	14	NHamp	.80a	3.4	7	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Nldrlo	.05e	3.3	8	34	1⅝	1½	1½	
17¾	9	NMxAr	.21t	1.3	32	81	16	14⅝	15⅝	+1⅛
11	5⅝	NProc	.55e	7.0	9	39	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
32	20	NYTim	.90	3.0	20	4	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	NewbE	.50	6.8	39	15	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	Newcor	1	3.7	5	2	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Nexus			10	33	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	15½	NiagFSv	.80	3.7	6	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅝	Nolex				24	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
13	7½	Norin	.40	4.2	3	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Norl pf	1.50	12.		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
25	7⅝	Nortek	.04	.4	8	74	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5-32	1-128	NoAMt wt				46	1-32	1-128	1-32	
25⅛	13	NoARav	.20	1.0	7	24	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	
12¼	7⅝	NoCdO			9	24	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞	
18⅝	9⅝	NuclDta			12	8	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
29⅝	18	Numac	.07t	.3	36	73	28⅛	27¾	28	+ ⅛
		— O—O—O —								
17¼	9⅝	Oakwd	.12b	.9	6	18	13⅝	13	13	
10¼	7¼	OhArt	.24	3.1	10	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
16	11	OhSealy	.84	5.6	9	4	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	Oilalnd	.40e	4.6	5	143	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
20¾	13⅝	OnLine	.24	1.2	13	124	20⅛	19⅝	20	+1
44½	21	OOkiep			31	z200	41	40½	41	+1
5⅛	2⅝	Ormand			20	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
11	5⅝	OutdrSp	.20	2.2	8	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	OversSec				3	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5⅛	1½	OxfordFt				11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9¾	3⅛	OzarkA	.20e	4.1	4	92	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
		— P—Q —								
2	¾	PF Ind				11	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	PGEplA	1.50	9.8		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
15½	12¼	PGEplE	1.25	9.9		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	12	PGEplG	1.20	9.6		1	12½	12½	12½	
29½	24⅝	PGEplW	2.57	9.7		275	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
26½	21⅝	PGEplV	2.32	9.8		13	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
29⅝	24⅝	PGEplT	2.54	9.9		7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
30⅛	25	PGEplS	2.62	9.9		10	26⅝	26½	26½	
13⅝	10⅝	PGEplH	1.12	9.7		4	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
28	23⅝	PGEplR	2.37	9.5		38	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
23	18⅝	PGEplM	1.96	9.7		4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
26	21⅝	PGEplL	2.25	9.4		19	24	22⅝	24	+1½
24⅛	20⅛	PGEplK	2.04	9.6		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
26½	22½	PGEplJ	2.32	10.		4	23¼	23	23	— ½
51	42⅝	PacLt pf4.40		10.		z1110	45	44	44	— ¼
52⅞	42⅞	PacLt pf4.50		10		z1500	45¼	45½	45⅝	+ ⅜
54⅛	44⅝	PacLt pf4.75		10		z50	46	46	46	+1
17⅛	11	PacTrst	.45r	4.2	13	5	15½	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
23⅛	11	PacScie	.32	2.4	7	17	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
33⅛	27⅛	PallCo	.52	1.7	14	23	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝	+ ½
2⅝	1⅛	PalomrF				7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	3⅝	Pantast	.30	6.2	10	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	ParkEl			16	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
30⅝	18¾	Parsons	1	4.4	7	24	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	PatFesh	.10r	1.7	4	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Patogon			6	35	u10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
12	6⅝	PatoC	2e	17.	5	29	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
45⅞	17	PeboIB	1	2.4	13	5	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
1⅛	⅛	PennDix wt				56	1	1	1	
12⅞	10½	PenEM			5	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	12⅝	PenTr	1	7.0	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2⅝	PECo	.42t	16.	6	31	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	Perrlron			8	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
25¼	10	PepCom	.48a	2.3	8	38	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	8½	Perini	.40	3.3	12	29	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	—1⅛
13⅝	6⅛	PetroLe			10	319	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
11⅜	8¼	PhilLD	.65r	6.5	4	17	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
5¼	2	Phoenix				58	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
6⅝	1	PioneerS			2	68	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
7⅛	3	PionTx	.20t			14	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	PltWVa	.56	9.3	7	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
32	20	PltDM	1.40	4.3	6	18	u32¼	31½	32¼	+ ½
34⅛	23⅝	PHrwav	1.65	5.1	7	20	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅞	Piontind				11	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
11¾	5⅛	PlyGm	.40b	4.9	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	PlymRA			45	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	17	PneuSc	1	5.1		z450	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Polaron				5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
26	8½	Polychr	.20	.8	13	6	u26⅛	26	26	
18	10⅝	PrairleO			15	24	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
28	22⅛	PrenHo	1.36	5.4	9	15	25⅛	25	25¼	
4	2⅛	PresRIA			1	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	PresRIB			1	40	3½	3⅛	3½	
15⅛	6⅝	Presley	.62r	5.4	3	98	11⅝	11	11⅛	
18	13⅞	Preston	.70	4.0	6	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
25⅞	4⅛	PrimaM			18	75	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅜
11¾	10⅛	ProCT	1.33e	11.	9	24	11⅛	10¾	11	
13⅝	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	8.6	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	PrdRE	.28	3.9	24	1026	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	4.7	6	493	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ½
48	42½	PSCol pf4.25		10.		z50	42½	42⅛	42½	— ¼
25¼	21⅝	PSPLpfC	2.34	10.		1	23	23	23	
25⅝	25	PSPL pf n2.34		9.4		1	25	25	25	
10	7⅝	PulteH	s.24	2.5	3	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12¼	4⅝	PuntaG			10	103	9	9	9	
12⅛	9¾	Punta pf1.10		9.3		32	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.7	20	12	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
10½	7	Quebcr	.20e	2.8	11	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
		— R—R—R —								
12¼	9¾	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	16	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	REDM			6	14	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	RET				1	2	2	2	
46¼	42½	RET pf 4.38		10.		1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
15	8⅝	RHMed	.10e	1.2	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	RPS			6	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	RSC	.10	3.8	15	22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8¾	5¼	Regan	.10e	1.5	9	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23½	12¼	RanchEx	10e	.5	5	120	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
17¼	10⅛	RangrO			59	391	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	— ¼
32½	21⅛	Ransbrg	1.20	4.3	7	57	28½	27¾	28	— ¼
4¾	15-16	RapAm wt				183	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2	RathP				11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	13½	Ravind	.40	2.2	16	8	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅝	Reading			8	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅝	14⅝	REInv	1.20	6.7	12	25	u18	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼
13⅝	10	RtincT	1.40	12.	6	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	— ¼
5⅛	2⅛	Redlaw	.25e	7.1	13	7	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	ReevesT			50	104	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
8¾	4	RefgTr	.25e	4.4	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12½	8½	RegalB	.60	7.1	6	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
19¼	14⅝	RemAr	1a	5.9	6	17	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅞	RepGyp	.40	2.8	5	34	u14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
43	31	RepNY	2	5.6	5	1	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
25	22	RNY pf2.12		9.1		42	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
26⅝	14½	ReshCot	.24	1.5	8	50	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
69½	20½	ResrtA			12	991	53⅝	52⅛	53⅝	+ ⅜
108	27	ResrtB			17	z3250	77⅞	75	77	+1¼
7⅛	1⅝	RestAssc			14	104	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
13¼	5	RexNore			13	22	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
8¼	3⅝	RibletP	.12	1.7	4	107	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅛
10¾	6	Richton	.44	6.9	7	4	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
50⅝	25⅝	RileyCo			7	24	38½	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
33½	23⅝	RioAlg	1.08	3.3	9	2	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
16¾	8⅝	Robnich				137	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	2.1	4	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.4	17	8	44⅝	44½	44½	— ⅜
5	2¾	RoncoT			5	3	3⅛	3	3	
8	4⅛	Rossmr			3	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm			11	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Ruddck	.42e	5.2	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			4	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19	10⅝	Russell	.48	3.9	5	11	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
		— S—S—S —								
5⅝	3¾	SFM	.20	4.7	5	22	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.7	5	3	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
3½	1½	SGSec				18	2	2	2	
17	13⅝	SGSe pf1.70		12.		5	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
3½	1½	SMD			4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅝	4¼	SSP			8	1	4½	4½	4½	
16	9⅛	Salem	.40a	3.4	6	15	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ¼
11	8½	SDgo pf .90		10.		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
26⅛	22	SDgo pf2.47		11.		3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
20½	14⅝	SFrRE	1.60	8.3	18	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
1	7-16	SFRE wt			16	11-16	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
23⅝	18½	SanJW	1.60	7.4	10	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
14⅛	5	Sonesta	.40	4.1	4	26	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Soundrl	.30	3.1	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5⅛	ScheibE	.56	9.5	17	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	12⅝	Schnult	.88a	6.1	4	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Schuler			7	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6	3⅛	Schradr	.04t		6	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	SciMgt	10	3.1	9	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
38	22⅝	SciAtla	.20	.5	16	40	38	37½	37⅞	+ ⅜
36½	27⅛	Scope	.50	1.4	8	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
23	17⅛	ScurryR			12	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
22½	15	SbdAM	.40	2.2	3	1	18	18	18	
9¾	3⅛	Sealctro			6	107	6½	6⅛	6⅝	
3⅝	1	Seaport			14	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Seapt pf.42k				z100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	7	SeasnAll	.23	1.4	21	2	14	14	14	
4¼	2½	SecMtg				45	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
⅛	1-128	SecMtg wt				35	1-32	3-128	1-32	+1-128
10¼	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.5	6	1	8	8	8	— ¼
3	15-16	SeligAsc			6	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Semtch	.20b	3.3	10	6	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Srvisco	.36	5.8	5	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6⅛	2¼	Servo				2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13⅛	9⅛	SetonCo	.50	3.6	5	61	u14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	4	ShaerS	.40e	4.8	8	75	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ½
8¼	5⅛	Showln	.50b	9.1	6	13	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
8¼	2⅝	ShelrR			5	32	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
41	25⅛	ShenanO				42	40¾	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
42⅛	19	Snowbl	1	3.8	9	24	26½	25½	26⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	12¼	Sierrcln	.30	1.3	13	12	22⅝	22⅝	22½	— ⅛
8⅛	7⅞	Sifco s			7	12	8	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
17⅛	10	Sigma	.40	2.2	9	92	u18	17¼	18	+ ⅞
1⅛	4⅞	SikesA	.20e	2.5	5	15	8	8	8	+ ⅛
15⅛	10¼	Silolnc	.30	2.3	4	4	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
16⅛	5	Silvrcst			4	10	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Solitron			17	102	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
26	18⅛	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	20	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
11⅛	5⅛	SaraPap	.32	3.2	4	81	10⅛	10	10⅛	
13⅛	6⅝	Soundsn	.40	5.3	3	8	7½	7⅜	7½	
13	10⅛	SCEd pf1.06		9.5		80	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
14¼	11⅝	SCEd pf1.19		9.0		10	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
27½	24⅝	SCEd pf2.24		8.5		z200	27	26½	26½	
19⅝	16	SCEd pf1.30		6.7		1	19½	19½	19½	
27¼	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30		9.5		12	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
26⅛	22⅛	SCEd pf2.21		9.4		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
11	7⅛	SwFloBk	.50	5.9	6	1	8½	8½	8½	
29¼	24	SwFlB pf2.18		8.9		1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Spector	.31e	3.9	3	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2¼	SpedOP	.14r	2.3	11	6	6		6	
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.2	6	40	5	4⅝	5	
29¼	19⅛	StCooso	1.40	7.4	6	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
12⅝	6	StaMetl			15	354	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
26	23¼	StProo	1.52	6.1	6	23	25	25	25	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅛	Stange	.20	2.2	10	72	9	8⅝	9	
12⅛	7⅛	StanAv	.25e	2.1	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Stoaed			3	1	4	4	4	
13⅝	9¼	StarSup	.80	6.2	4	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Stardust			1	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7¼	4	Steermt	.24b	3.1		79	u 7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+1
26⅛	16	StepnCh	.80	4.5	7	8	18	17⅝	17⅞	
2⅛	15-16	SterlEl			6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	SterlExt	.10	3.5	7	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅛	6⅛	StratW	.30b	2.8	18	35	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Summit			7	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	SunCityI	.25	5.3		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
17⅛	7	Sunair	.50r	3.1	11	113	16½	15⅝	15⅞	—1½
24⅛	12⅛	Sundnc	.16e	.7	63	155	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ¼
8⅛	5⅝	SunstJr	.36	6.1	5	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Suplnd	.25	1.9	7	64	13⅛	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	6	SupSurg	.32	3.8	6	1	8½	8½	8½	
32¼	20⅛	Supron	.30	1.0	20	26	31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ¼
11¼	4⅞	Susquen			4	17	6⅝	6½	6½	
14⅝	9⅛	Susqh pf	1	9.9		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	11-16	SutrlMtg wt				2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	3⅛	Synloy			33	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	22⅛	Syntex	.90	2.6	10	729	35⅝	34½	35¼	+ ⅞
33½	21	SyscoCp	.56	1.8	9	12	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
23¼	10⅛	SystEng			13	103	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
13⅛	6⅛	TEC	.40	5.7	9	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	TFI			10	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
16⅛	8⅛	TabPd	.20	1.6	8	7	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
14¼	8⅝	TandB	1e	11.	5	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
14⅛	7¼	Tannel	.28	3.4	4	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
3⅛	1¼	TechSym			11	71	2	1⅞	2	
9⅛	3¼	TechOp			7	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
4¾	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.3	6	29	3⅛	3	3	
7⅛	3⅝	Tectrol	.20	3.9	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
39⅝	17⅝	TelonR			100	582	u47⅝	40¾	47⅝	+8⅝
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm	.52	5.2	6	18	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
27½	15⅛	Teleflex	.40	2.0	11	23	20⅝	20	20¼	— ¼
21⅛	11⅝	Telsci	.60	3.5	13	9	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
6	1⅝	Tenna			3		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9	4	Tenney	.41t	6.8	9	14	6⅛	6	6	
30½	14½	Teradyn			8	57	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	4⅝	TerraC	.40	5.7	54	14	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
15⅝	7¼	TelroT			19	10	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.3	10	118	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ¼
1⅝	½	ThorCp				8	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
4	2⅝	Thorotar			10	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	ThreeD	.20	5.5	3	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7	2½	Tidwell			5	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
14¼	6⅝	ToppsG	.28	3.4	5	9	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	TorlnCp	.80	5.0	7	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	8⅝	TotlPet	.20	1.0	17	216	19⅝	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅛
12⅝	3	TotPet wt				43	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	2	TownCtry	.24	9.1	9	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	2⅞	TransLux	.05e	1.0	7	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11⅛	7⅝	TransOll	.05e	.5	9	56	10½	10⅝	10½	
9⅝	4½	Tredwy	.20	4.1	9	7	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	
10	7	TriSM	.60	7.7	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅛	7¾	TrioCp	.20	1.5	8	8	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
21⅝	3½	TubsM				85	17½	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
35¼	23⅝	TurnrC	1.80	6.6	8	16	27½	27¼	27⅝	— ¼
6½	3⅛	TwinFr	.20	3.5	5	68	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
4½	2⅝	UIP	.24	6.4	6	19	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
4½	1⅝	UNA	.20	4.8	5	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	URS	.40b	6.3	7	88	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Unimax			9	22	8	7⅝	8	
7⅛	6⅛	Unimax pf				2	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16	9⅝	UAirPd	.64	4.7	9	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	UnFoods			7	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	UNatCp				9	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
⅝	1-128	UNatCp wt				1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
8½	5⅝	UNICp pf				1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅜
6	5	URepinv	.23r	4.1	17	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	USFllr	.32	2.6	8	84	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
11	7¾	UnRllT	.81e	9.0	11	12	9	9	9	
⅛	1-16	UnRllT wt				15	1-16	1-16	1-16	
16⅞	12⅝	USRbR	1a	6.3	8	5	16	16	16	
6	3⅛	UnivCip	.05	.9	5	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
16½	10⅛	UnivRS	.32	2.2	12	49	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ¾
16¼	9	UnivRu	.72	7.4	4	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
16¾	11½	Valmac	.80	5.1	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	2	ValueL	.06e	2.3		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	1⅝	Verit			5	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
37⅝	16⅝	VermtA	.32b	1.7	7	11	19	18¼	19	+ ⅜
10¼	4⅝	Vernitrn	.10	1.5	7	49	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
8½	1¼	Vertiple			6	3	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
4	1½	Vesely			104	20	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
7¾	1⅝	VintageE			3	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Virco	.16b	2.7	4	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Vishay			9	5	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
7	3½	VisualG	.16	3.3	7	13	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	— ¼
4	2⅛	VolMer	.12e	4.0	9	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	.18	2.8	13	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10¼	6⅛	Wackhf	.40b	5.4	7	11	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	WadelEq				2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
21¼	10⅛	Walnoco	.03e	.1	16	317	20½	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅝
7⅝	5⅝	WallcS	.28	3.7	8	5	7½	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
37¼	14⅛	Wang	.06	.2	21	69	36⅞	35⅝	36⅝	
34⅝	11⅝	Wang B	.16	.5	19	73	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	
17¼	8¼	Words Co	.20	1.6	4	15	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
23¼	4⅛	WornC pf1.85		.4		285	12⅝	12	12½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	WshHm			30	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26¼	22½	WshPost s	.36	1.6	8	2	23½	23	23	— ⅜
25⅞	20⅛	WRIT	1.96	8.6	13	2	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	Watsco	.30	5.9	7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Welman			23	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
12½	6⅝	WeldTuA	.15r	1.6		2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Wellco	.25	5.6	16	12	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
36⅛	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	2.7	6	145	36⅞	35½	36⅞	+1⅛
19½	10⅝	WstFin	.48	2.8	3	1	17	17	17	
8⅝	3⅝	Whippny	.20	4.3		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Whitehall			6	11	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7-32	1-128	Whittakr wt				19	1-128	1-128	1-128	
8½	2	Wichita			11	22	6	5⅞	6	
14	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	3.4	7	32	u14⅜	13⅞	14½	+ ⅝
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	11.		50	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¼	Winkim	.40	4.1	10	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
53	45¼	WisP pf4.50		9.7		z20	46½	46½	46½	
3⅝	2	WolfHB			15	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
14½	11	Wdstrm n	.60	4.7	6	22	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
9⅛	4⅝	WkWear	.36	6.5	5	22	5¼	5½	5½	
17	8⅛	Wrathr	.10e	.6	45	42	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
1 7-16	¾	WrightH			31	58	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
27	16⅝	Wynnin	.60	2.4	8	22	25¼	24⅝	25¼	— ⅛
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.2	9	16	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
		— X—Y—Z —								
12⅝	2	Xonics				1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	2.9	8	5	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
17½	8¾	Zimmer	.36	3.8	3	10	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

CFTC Spotted Wheat Mart Irregularities Last Year

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, March 21 (WP) — The irregularities in the wheat futures market that led the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to order an unprecedented suspension of trading on the Chicago Board of Trade were spotted more than three months ago, a CFTC commissioner told a congressional hearing yesterday.

Commissioner Read Dunn traced the troubles to December, revealing for the first time the origin of the wheat crisis, when he testified before a House agriculture appropriations subcommittee.

The CFTC declared an emergency in the wheat market last Thursday and ordered trading in the March contract halted and prices frozen.

The Chicago Board of Trade challenged that order in court, obtaining a temporary injunction blocking the CFTC action, and the injunction was upheld by an appeals court judge in Chicago. The CFTC has since announced it will not take the case to the Supreme Court, but will continue its legal fight in the appeals court.

Future at Stake

Mr. Dunn warned that the agency's powers to move against irregularities in the futures market will be severly limited unless the appeals court overturns the lower court ruling. Arguing that Congress meant for the CFTC and not the courts to decide when a market emergency exists, he said the case could prove crucial to the commission's future.

In his testimony, Mr. Dunn supplied new details supporting the charge that a handful of speculators were trying to corner the market in wheat for March delivery and force up the price.

"Certain professional speculators" (two of whom were among "a few" speculators who controlled more than 75 percent of the December wheat futures market, which was completed at "unusually high" prices) began to buy large numbers of contracts in December for delivery of wheat in March. Mr. Dunn said.

By the first of March, when the contract allowed wheat to be delivered, half a dozen large speculators controlled about 50 percent of the market, the CFTC found. The group held contracts for 14 million bushels of wheat, although only one-sixth of that amount was then available.

Mr. Dunn said the concentration of contracts in the hands of a few speculators grew greater and by last Friday four men held 90 percent of them. The four were all professional grain speculators, called "floor traders" on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Not only did the speculators control the futures market, they also controlled much of the wheat needed to satisfy the futures contract. Mr. Dunn said, "One large speculator, also a floor-trader, held about half of the deliverable supply in Chicago and Toledo elevators." That situation created the opportunity for the speculators to force up wheat prices and that was occurring, he added.

He said that on March 2, wheat was selling in Chicago for 70 cents a bushel more than in nearby Minneapolis, although it cost no more than 40 cents to ship the grain between the two cities.

[The March contract expired quietly at noon today at $3.73 a bushel, down four cents from the previous close, Reuters reported. The expiration price was 3¾ cents below the closing price last Thursday, the day before the CFTC ordered trading in the contract suspended.]

Growth Down, East's Debts Up

GENEVA, March 21 (AP-DJ) — Economic growth in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union fell short of planned targets in 1978 and prospects are little changed for this year. Labor shortages worsened, and the East's trade deficit and debt to Western countries both widened last year.

These were the main conclusions of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in its annual review of developments in the area.

The region's trade deficit with the West probably amounted to the equivalent of $5.5 billion, against $9 billion in 1977 and $7.4 billion in 1976, the report said. "Easily available credits" permitted the financing of this deficit.

"The debt of Eastern to Western countries is estimated for 1978 at roughly $47 billion, of which about ... billion is self-liquidating because it is repayable in the form of counter-deliveries," the commission noted. The overall debt was estimated at between $37 billion and ... billion a year ago.

Economic output in the area last year rose 4.1 percent against 4.8 percent in 1977. The growth for this year is projected at 4.4 percent. Labor shortages became acute in some sectors with "limited prospects" for improvement. Labor productivity declined mainly because of "the slow rate of improvement in the organization of labor and in the slow application of modern labor-saving technology."

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Central Soya

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	606.70	507.20
Profits	9.20	7.00
Per share	0.60	0.45
First Half	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	1,150.	991.00
Profits	20.20	17.30
Per share	1.31	1.12

General Public Utilities

2 months	1979	1978
Revenue	256.50	228.30
Profits	25.00	26.33
Per Share	0.41	0.44
Year Feb. 28	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	1,350.	1,270.
Profits	137.44	140.25
Per Share	2.27	2.42

Rapid-American

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	731.50	711.30
Profits	21.30	28.90
Per Share	2.41	3.41

Year Jan. 31	1979	1978
Revenue	2,450.	2,370.
Profits	37.20	25.10
Per Share	4.52	2.95

Public Service Electric & Gas

2 months	1979	1978
Revenue	463.90	413.60
Profits	47.90	39.20
Per Share	0.62	0.53
Year	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	2,270.	2,070.
Profits	237.40	212.80
Per Share	3.05	2.82

Britain

Tube Investments

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,106.	994.40
Profits	80.00	66.90

(Figures in Sterling)

France

Banque Indosuez

Year	1978	1977
Profits	85.25	77.17

(Figures in French francs)

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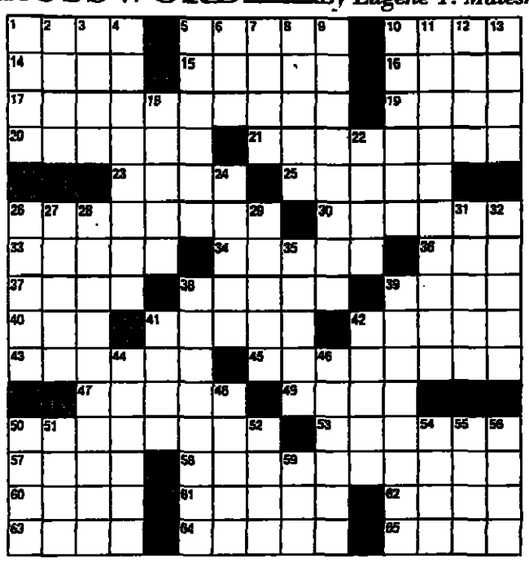
CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Reveal
5 Get rid of encumbrances
10 College founder
14 Opera flirt
15 De Gaulle's birthplace
16 Methuselah outlived him by 64 years
17 *Delusion or* illusion
19 Kind of bean or beetle
20 More destitute
21 Element used in alloys
23 Imitator
25 *Opening note of* "Das Rheingold"
26 Means
30 Hemingway heroine
33 He didn't "give a damn"
34 Author of "Fair Stood the Wind for France"
36 Pie plate
37 "—— Rider"
38 Wingding
39 Bell sound
40 —— poetica
41 Locale of Mt. Snowdon
42 Hangover producer
43 Not so belligerent
45 Person feared by a xenophobe
47 Revolutionary leader
49 Rickles's synonym for an idiot
50 Clerical caps
53 Inlaid piece of art
57 Above
58 His gibes are snide
60 *Wait*
61 Smelting mixture
62 Bone attached to a ginglymus
63 North Sea feeder
64 *Try*
65 Countersink

DOWN

1 Rebuff
2 Vagrant
3 Staple
4 Assurance
5 Dry red table wine
6 Illuminated
7 Pseudonym of 1820
8 Exclusively
9 Describing the quarters of some caretakers
10 Toady
11 Editorial activity
12 Bank transaction
13 Catch sight of
18 Transfer, as a house plant
22 Places on the Seine
24 Minuteman, to George III
26 Elite
27 Busy airport
28 Count for whom a pie was named
29 Shoppers' bonanzas
31 Touch of color
32 "A short madness": Horace
35 Irascible
38 Canada's —— Provinces
39 *Tyrannosaurus* rex
41 Left
42 Hideout for Lafitte
44 Fish large enough to be legally caught
46 Breed of sheep
48 Nottingham nursemaids
50 Humor
51 "—— to laugh": Pinero
52 Controversial *planes*
54 Asian evergreen
55 Hebrides island
56 Stuff
59 Call —— day

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Fair	MADRID	9	48	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Overcast	MIAMI	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	16	61	Cloudy	MILAN	12	54	Cloudy
ATHENS	19	66	Overcast	MONTREAL	5	41	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Fair	MOSCOW	−2	28	Mist
BELGRADE	18	64	Fair	MUNICH	11	52	Cloudy
BERLIN	9	48	Mist	NEW YORK	13	55	Fair
BRUSSELS	9	48	Showers	NICE	11	52	Showers
BUCHAREST	21	70	Cloudy	OSLO	1	34	Overcast
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	Overcast
CASABLANCA	15	59	Fair	PRAGUE	11	52	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Mist	ROME	17	63	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Fair	SOFIA	14	57	Showers
DUBLIN	4	39	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	1	34	Overcast
EDINBURGH	1	34	Snow	TEHRAN	—	—	N.A.
FLORENCE	10	50	Rain	TEL AVIV	28	82	Fair
FRANKFURT	10	50	Cloudy	TOKYO	7	45	Overcast
GENEVA	7	45	Cloudy	TUNIS	21	70	Fair
HELSINKI	−2	28	Mist	VIENNA	13	55	Overcast
ISTANBUL	19	66	Overcast	WARSAW	8	46	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	14	57	Fair
LISBON	13	55	Cloudy	ZURICH	9	48	Overcast
LONDON	7	45	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

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BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond SF 725.35
— (d) Conbar SF 678.00
— (d) Grobar SF 588.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 710.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 16.33
— (d) Crossbar Fund SF 3.89
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 9.06

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 5.64
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust £0.97 *
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.95*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 18.18
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 11.06
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 27.43

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 306.25
— (d) Conspac SF 424.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 62.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 57.50
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 74.50
— (d) Ussec SF 414.00
— (d) Eurose-Valor SF 112.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 19.70
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 65.30

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 25.14
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $62.36
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 22.20
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 54.01
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $ 14.48

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 2.70
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 9.01
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 16.34

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 50.12
— (w) G T Asia Fund HK$ 10.05
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 12.43
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 7.08

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $80.41
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 17.15

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438, GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 344.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 303.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.83

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Portes Sw. R Est SF 1,291.00
— (r) Securiswiss SF 982.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 319.75
— (d) Intervalor SF 50.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 280.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 345.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 67.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF 70.54

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 20.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF 59.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 65.75
— (d) Euri Eurbase Sh SF 119.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 103.50
— (d) Gicamvest SF 54.25
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 72.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF 264.00
— (d) Ussec SF 145.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 200.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM 11.70
— (d) Europafonds DM 25.05
— (d) Unifonds DM 17.10
— (d) Unirenta DM 38.40
— (d) Unispecial I DM 68.50

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.23
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1,057.92
(w) Trustcar Int. Fd (AEIF) $ 7.39
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 125.75
(w) CAMIT $ 9.95
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 12.91
(d) Capital Reinvest LF 1,375.00
(d) Caribco Open-End Fund $ 199.02
(d) Citadel Fund $ 2.80
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 926.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $ 7.59
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $ 14.36
(d) Convertible Japan $ 9.75
(w) D.G.C. $ 46.39
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $ 10.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 16.14
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 17.98
(d) Eurasia Obligations LF 1,122.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 4,343.29
(w) First Intern'l Fund $ 211.33
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,487.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 56.28
(d) Fonditalia $ 12.20
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins DM 48.64
(d) Fund of N.V. (ex-divid.) $ 0.32
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.55
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV $ 274.75
(i) H.O.J.T. Hebet $ 30.25
(d) Icofund $ 11.33
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 106.98
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 109.44
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 10.33
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 153.61
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 23.20
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 6.61
(d) Investa DWS DM 35.80
(r) Invest Allantiques $ 52.11
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $ 9.88
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.61
(w) Japan Selection Fund $62.90
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 42.93
(d) K.B. Income Fund LF 1,501.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $ 12.30
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $ 25.51
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold $ 47.86
(w) Luxfund $ 26.22
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $11.07
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $ 0.68
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $ 1.80
(w) Nippon Fund $ 19.83
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 8.14
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 5.15
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 65.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 29.97
(d) Renta Fund LF 1,914.00
(d) Rentinvest LF 823.00
(d) Safe Fund $ 4.49
(d) Safe Trust Fund $ 9.58
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 67.35
(w) Sevra (N.A.V.) $ 15.10
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 94.78
(w) Soros Fund $ 620.86
(w) Talent Global Fund $ 11.98
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $ 46.11
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 63.29
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 34.88
(d) UNICO Fund DM 50.44
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $ 0.96
(w) United Can Inv. Fund $ 2.11
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $ 103.80
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $ 11.02
(w) Western Growth Fund $ 7.30
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $ 461.87
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 12.84
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 78.15
(w) Worldwide Special $ 5,619.25

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B.C.

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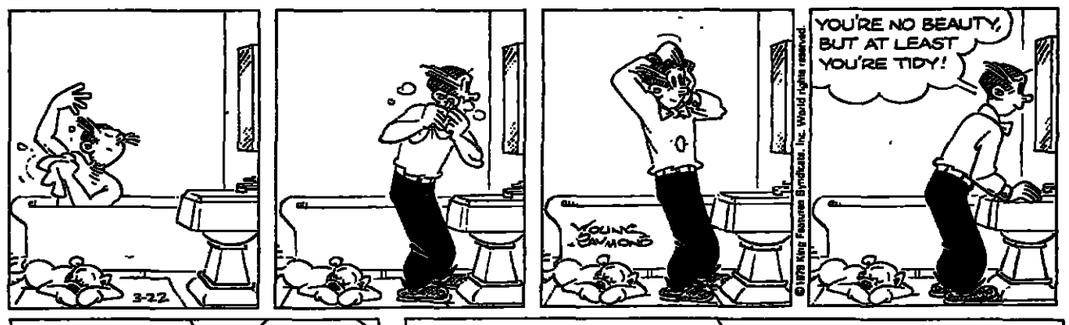

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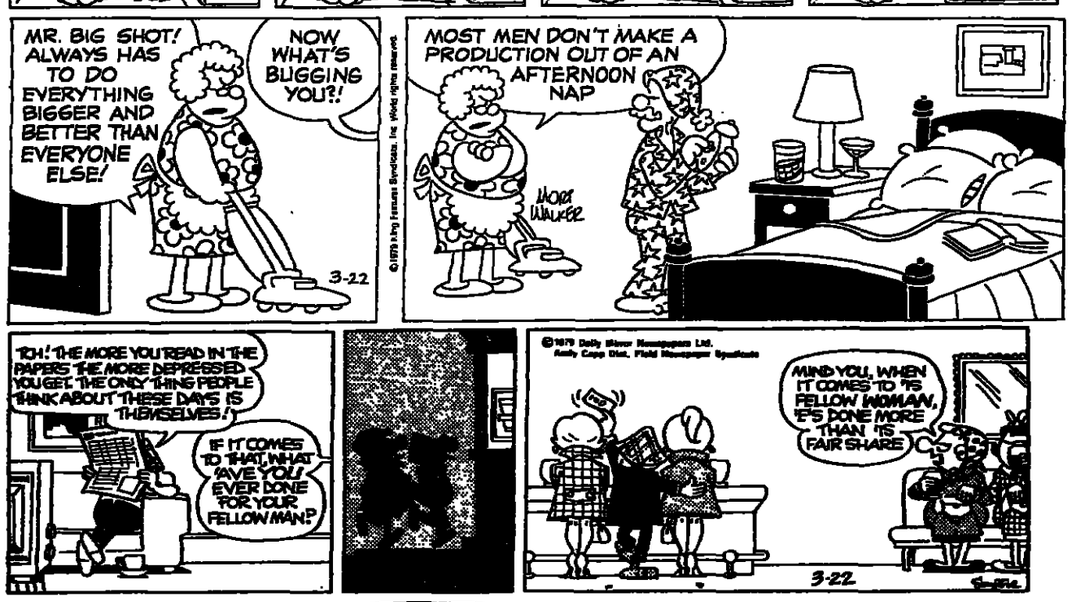
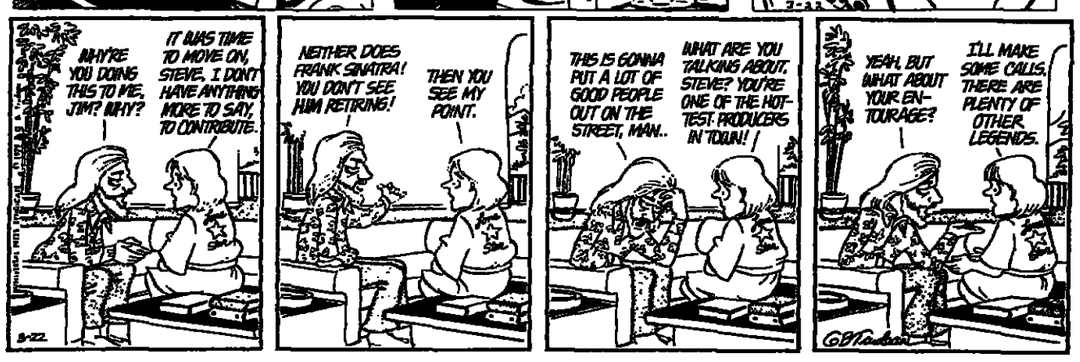


WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



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by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

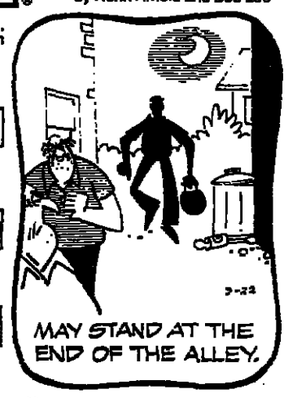
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEKAN

PROUG

REJESY

HASFIM



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRAWL GROIN ADRIFT JIGGER
Answer: How the rich widow turned bookie advertised her business—"DO-WAGER!"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

STRAVINSKY IN PICTURES AND DOCUMENTS

By Vera Stravinsky and Robert Craft. Simon and Schuster. 6[illegible] pp. $35.

Reviewed by Martin Bernheimer

IGOR STRAVINSKY lived, apparently, with one eye fixed in a cool and determined stare on posterity. Here, at last, is the book to prove it.

At first glance, "Stravinsky in Pictures and Documents" looks like just another handsome addition to the overburdened musical coffee table.

But this is more, far more, than your average prop for cocktail parties laced with conspicuous cultural consumption. This is the official, *painstaking, admirable and admiring* iconographic collection of Stravinskiana, put together by his two most authoritative disciples.

A Cumulative Portrait

Its authorship is attributed to Vera Stravinsky and Robert Craft, *equal billing in that order.* Essentially, however, this cumulative portrait is the work of the composer's most provocative literary associate, who, for the last 23 years of Stravinsky's life, happened to serve as his Man Friday. According to a rather glib explanation found only *on the dust jacket, Stravinsky's* widow, now 90, "selected the illustrations and the portions of the quoted excerpts concerned with the biography [while] Craft chose the other excerpts and wrote the connecting texts and commentaries."

Since the study spans 688 lavish pages, Craft's contribution may ultimately be regarded as the bigger and more crucial one. That is not to say that the pictures are anything less than fascinating or that the biographical quotations lack importance. It is just that the primary value of this interpretive resource resides in the voluminous, all-purpose "other excerpts."

Still, none of this is as simple as it pretends to be. In his preface, Craft apologizes for "the very limited amount of detail concerning the music." Actually, the amount isn't at all stingy. Then he comments that "the book is intended not for specialists but for general readers." That may be, but it would help if the "general reader" commands more than a general knowledge of musicology, history, French, Russian, German, and a vague concept of who and what Stravinsky was, when and where.

Stravinsky remained, above all, a very complicated genius: multifaceted, mercurial, sometimes intellectually perverse. Craft lets the man explain himself as much as possible. At the same time, he admits that the book "reflects this author's feelings about Stravinsky seven years after his death."

Anyone hoping for a predigested, chronological expose of the master's life and work is advised to look elsewhere. Craft does not mind taking detours, skipping ahead, allowing tales to be unwound on several levels simultaneously.

Still, the compilation of data, both profound and trivial, is staggering. And the impressions that emerge lend considerable flesh, blood and human frailty to the Stravinsky legend.

Contrary to expectation, Stravinsky's wife (No.2) and amanuensis are not totally blind to some dubious aspects of the composer's character, and not above reportage of what amounts to gossip. The narrative manages to be pervasively affectionate, however, even when is critical; ingratiating even when is frivolous.

Stravinsky, we learn, was markably lax and/or myopic in relationships with Germany and aly just prior to World War Ironically, the composer enjoyed visit with Mussolini in 1934 and according to Craft, "gave pre conferences in which he had mad good things to say about the dict tor."

The Italian press, howeve seemed more interested in Stravi sky's view of Hollywood than that of Il Duce. Thus the compo er's thoughts on his home-to dominated this typical, breathl description in a Fascist newspape

"This past season I was in Holl wood, a very interesting place visited several film studios, each which is a kind of principality, wi its own borders, trenches, poli cannons, machine guns, as well its ministers for the various tech cal and artistic operations. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer I saw salaried composers, all workin from morning to night to produ music. This way the directors ave reruns of music that already exi and do not have to pay royalties the composers."

Stravinsky's fascination with film industry and its output b comes a well-chronicled quirk the Craft narrative. We learn great deal about his curious an mutually distrustful relations with the wizards of the Disney em pire in connection with the creatio of "Fantasia."

Craft tells us more than thought we would ever know abo Stravinsky's politics ("Left, Righ Left," as an appended chapt charts it), about his social and ga tronomic tastes, even about h bedroom activities and fantasie Dagmar Godowsky, daughter the pianist Leopold, and silen screen femme-fatale, became Stravinsky intimate in 1936.

"Stravinsky," she reported noted, "is the most devout man have ever known. A Greek [si Catholic, he would cross himse before and after — a concert, a din ner, everything, but everything."

Less frivolous and more illumi nating, perhaps, are Craft's detaile disclosures regarding the creatio of such masterpieces as "Oedipe Rex" and "The Rake's Progress not to mention his depiction of th stellar personages who crosse Stravinsky's convoluted path. Otto Klemperer emerges as somewhat a hero while such erstwhile Stravin sky champions as Pierre Monteu and Ernest Ansermet are painted less sympathetic colors. Lillian Li man, who wrote a controversi book questioning the influence Craft upon Stravinsky in dotage, is mercilessly denounced.

Rimsky-Korsakov, Debussy Diaghilev, Ravel and Nijinsk among others, appear not only the text but also in remarkable ph tographs taken by Stravinsky him self.

As Stravinsky aged, he softene his public pose of anger, mixing in dignation with softer sentiment:

"Someone mentioned that as re cently as 1953 people at a Me bourne concert had stalked out d 'The Rite of Spring.' Only nin years ago? But 50 years ago was the time to walk out on it, not nin years ago . . ."

Elsewhere, he wrote:

"When I die, I leave you my mu sic . . . It is music that follows rules that were not written, but hope I have added something to what was existing."

This modest hope is now sens tively and exhaustively documen ed.

Martin Bernheimer is a mus critic for the Los Angeles Times.

© Los Angeles Times

Solution to Previous Puzzle

D	O	M	E			N	E	S	S		C	O	M	O
E	R	E	C	T		A	R	A	M		O	R	I	G
L	A	W	R	E	N	C	E	D	U	R	R	E	L	L
I	N	S	U	R	E	R				I	N	A	M	E
				C	H	E	F	S		A	E	D	E	S
M	E	L	E	E			A	W	I	L	L			
A	R	I	L		M	E	R	E	S	T		Y	E	S
W	O	L	F	G	A	N	G	A	M	O	Z	A	R	T
R	O	T		A	C	T	O	R	S		O	R	L	E
			T	R	E	E	N			T	E	N	E	T
A	S	S	A	I		R	E	C	U	R				
B	L	I	S	S				O	P	E	N	A	I	R
B	E	E	T	H	O	V	E	N	S	S	I	X	T	H
E	D	G	E		K	I	W	I		S	P	I	T	E
Y	S	E	R		A	L	E	C			S	L	O	E

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, North-South bid to three no-trump after a normal auction.

West's opening club lead was won in the closed hand with the ten, and a diamond finesse was taken. East made his first good play by ducking *smoothly*, leaving South with the fixed impression that the king was on his left.

The right line of play for declarer is not clear, and South chose to lead the club jack and surrender a trick to West's king. Clubs were continued, and South took his club winners and the spade king before repeating the diamond finesse. He thought this would produce at least nine tricks, and was distinctly shocked when East produced the diamond king. The position was now this:

NORTH
♠AQ
♡6
♢A72
♣—

WEST
♠95
♡83
♢10
♣9

EAST
♠K
♡AQJ7
♢6
♣—

SOUTH
♠—
♡K109542
♢—
♣—

The dummy was now cut off. East was forced to play hearts; he tried the effect of leading the followed by the seven, and Sou misguessed by putting up the kin He felt that West might have bee with a doubleton honor, in whi case the play of the king was cor rect.

If he had given East credit playing like an expert — and a play of the diamond suit had already given him cause to make judgment — he would have play the nine and brought home game. For if East had begun with J x x or A Q x x in hearts, he would have led a low card rather than ace, forcing an entry to the W hand. As it was, the contract fail

NORTH
♠AQ742
♡6
♢AQJ72
♣J3

WEST
♠953
♡83
♢1094
♣K9876

EAST (D)
♠J1086
♡AQJ7
♢K63
♣54

SOUTH
♠K
♡K109542
♢85
♣AQ102

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1♡	Pass	1♠
Pass	2♡	Pass	3♢
Pass	3N.T.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club seven.

Meeting Canceled

OC Drops Effort For China Talks

From Wire Dispatches

AUSANNE, Switzerland, rch 21 — A fresh effort to solve problem of Chinese participa- in the Olympic Games was pped today following Taiwan's sal to join representatives of na at a meeting scheduled here week with Lord Killanin, pres- nt of the International Olympic mmittee.

n a telegram to the Republic of na Olympic Committee in pei, Lord Killanin said the eting scheduled for Tuesday was celed "as you do not agree to meeting."

Killanin was replying to a tele- m from Shen Chia-ming, presi- t of the Republic of China mpic Committee, who said his gates would hold preliminary ussions with Killanin "alone on ic and other related arrange- nts, and any further talks will e to depend on the results of se preliminary discussions."

nforming the Taiwanese the eting would now be called off, anin said: "It was agreed by the executive board that repre- tatives from Taipei and Peking ld meet jointly with me. I re- that you do not find this possi- Therefore, the meeting for rch 27 in Lausanne is canceled you do not agree to the joint eting.

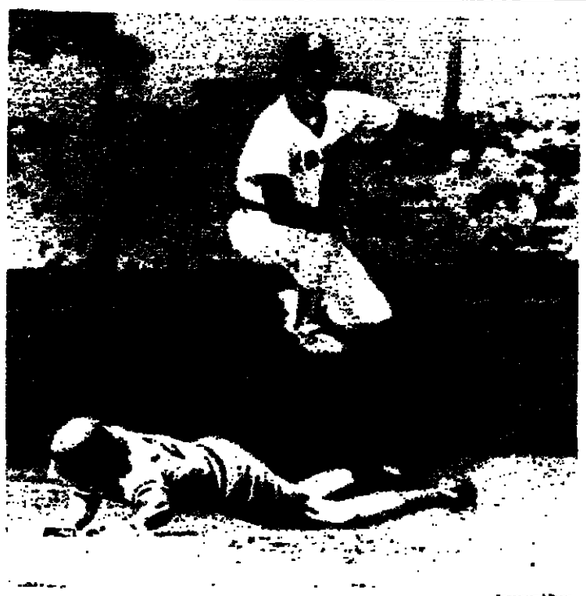
I will inform the executive rd and Peking accordingly and ort to the session and executive rd in Montevideo where you ld be seen if you so desire."

he IOC is scheduled to debate possibility of China's rejoining Olympic movement at its April session in the Uruguayan capital.

China formally withdrew from the IOC in 1958 after refusing to participate in the 1952 games because of IOC recognition of both it and the Nationalist Chinese who fled to Taiwan in 1949 after the Communists came to power on the mainland.

Peking subsequently demanded that Taiwan be ousted as a condition for the mainland's return to the Olympic movement. But in a formal application for readmission presented to a meeting earlier this month of the IOC executive board meeting, Peking said for the first time it was prepared to have discussions with representatives of the Olympic Committee on Taiwan.

Reporting this, Lord Killanin also said that Taiwan agreed, in meetings last fall with IOC representatives, to meet with Peking to discuss the Chinese representation.



Associated Press

Julio Valdez, a rookie shortstop with the Boston Red Sox, goes high in the air to complete a double play against the Cincinnati Reds. After the game, Valdez was dropped from the Boston roster and sent to the farm club at Pawtucket.

Among Baseball's 300 Rookies at Training Camps

Already Some Early Bloomers of Spring

By Joseph Durso

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 21 (NYT) — In the old days they arrived at spring training with no contract, no money and no great shot at a job, and they even had to claw their way into the batting cage to take a few swings. They were called "rube" or "busher," and one of them 65 years ago was called "the Babe," because he was general manager Jack Dunn's baby on the old Baltimore Orioles.

Even when they arrived with muscle, they kept a low profile on the landscape of professional baseball. To Whitey Ford, one spring past his own debut with the New York Yankees, this is how Mickey Mantle looked when he checked into camp in 1951:

"He was a real country boy, all shy and embarrassed when he arrived with a straw suitcase, two pair of slacks and one blue sports jacket that probably cost about $8 in a store in Commerce, Okla."

They were, in a word, rookies.

Still the One Goal

This spring training about 300 of them arrived, among the 1,200 players struggling for the 650 jobs on the 26 teams in the two major leagues. Most came with contracts, many with agents and a few with $100,000 bonuses. But all of them came with the same goal as the bushers of years past: employment on the big team.

To make it they will have to survive the cutdowns that have already begun and that will continue until the regular season opens, in two weeks.

Some rookies this spring look exceptionally good, and some have exceptional opportunities. Three of them could open the season as first-string shortstops in the American League: Nelson Norman of the Texas Rangers, Alfredo Griffin of the Toronto Blue Jays and Harry Chappas of the Chicago White Sox. Another infielder, Ron Oester, could crack the formidable starting eight of the Cincinnati Reds.

But the most interesting struggle in all the camps may involve two promising young catchers with the Boston Red Sox. They are Gary Allenson and Mike O'Berry, and, although Allenson was voted the most valuable player in the International League last season, he may no longer have the inside track.

Five-Team Lottery

Then there is Bill Bordley, the left-handed pitcher from the University of Southern California who is trying to make it with the San Francisco Giants. There is some doubt that he will, but Bordley still ranks as a financial phenomenon. He got a $100,000 bonus for signing after the Giants had won a five-team lottery ordered by the commissioner of baseball, Bowie Kuhn.

According to baseball scouts, managers and players, the following are the best of the bunch, the most likely to succeed among the bushers of 1979:

Gary Allenson, Boston Red Sox

He is a 24-year-old catcher from Culver City, Calif., who bats and throws right-handed and who, with the International League's MVP award tucked away, has become one of the year's most touted rookies.

One of the many baseball alumni of Arizona State, he turned professional as Boston's ninth choice in the draft of June, 1976. He spent that summer in the Double-A Eastern League, then took a step backward to the class-A Florida State League. But then, he remembers, he got a valuable tip: "Ted Williams suggested that I try to put more of my hips into my swing, and it paid off."

It paid off when he hit 20 home runs, knocked in 76 runs and batted .299 last summer with Pawtucket, R.I., the top farm club of the Red Sox. He also threw out 43 runners, and picked 26 off first base and 3 off third.

Manager Don Zimmer, trying to rally the Red Sox after their collapse last summer, says, "We will carry three catchers: Carlton Fisk, Bob Montgomery and one of the kids."

Mike O'Berry, Boston Red Sox

One of the kids is Allenson. The other is Preston Michael O'Berry, born 24 years ago in Birmingham, Ala., and he is getting more raves these days from the manager, who says, "He is already a big-league catcher."

The Red Sox drafted him out of the University of South Alabama with no great priority, having selected 21 other amateurs ahead of him. But, after four years in the minor leagues, where he never batted more than .236, he impressed them as a technically sound catcher, and now he may vault from double-A to the big leagues.

Paul Mirabella, New York Yankees

If the Yankees carry 10 pitchers north, one of them figures to be a 6-foot-2-inch left-hander from Belleville, N.J., who was one of the players Minnesota wanted in the negotiations for Rod Carew.

He is a kind of senior rookie who signed with the Texas Rangers in 1976 after he had attended Montclair State College. He led two minor leagues in strikeouts and shutouts, then advanced to Tucson of the Pacific Coast League last year before joining the Rangers late in the season.

He started four games, relieved in six others, won three, lost two and struck out 23 batters in 28 innings. By then he was considered a prize. The Yankees won the prize in November when they landed him in a 10-man trade.

Harry Chappas, Chicago White Sox

At 5 feet 3 inches, by Bill Veeck's measurement, Chappas stands an inch shorter than Freddie Patek of the Kansas City Royals and will become the smallest player in the business if he stays with the team, as expected.

Chappas is a 21-year-old switch-hitter from Florida who drew attention when he hit .420 in high school and .395 at Miami Dade North Junior College. The White Sox signed him in the 1976 amateur draft and seasoned him for three summers at Appleton, Wis., and Knoxville, Tenn. Then they imported him to Chicago late last year, after he stole 60 bases in the Midwest League.

Nelson Norman, Texas Rangers

When Bert Campaneris turned 37 this month after having hit only .186 in his 15th season, the spotlight fell on his possible replacement: Nelson Augusto Norman, a 20-year-old shortstop from the Dominican Republic. He will, says Jim Russo, chief scout for Baltimore, "either get the job or play himself out of it."

He is tall and lean at 6 feet 2 inches and 160 pounds, and the reports credit him with the ultimate assets of a shortstop: "fine range, excellent hands, a strong arm."

Bill Sample, Texas Rangers

On a changing team that already includes Nelson Norman and Mike Heath among its rookie stars, Sample ranks as one of the brightest prospects of all. He is a 24-year-old outfielder from Roanoke, Va., who in two and a half years in the minor leagues has convinced people that he can do one thing with distinction: hit.

In his first summer as a professional he led the Florida Gulf Coast League with a .382 average and stole 27 bases in 48 games. A year later, at Tulsa of the Texas League, he hit .348 and stole 26 bases. One year after that he graduated to Tucson and kept on hitting: He finished with an average of .352, 18 home runs and 20 stolen bases, and his 141 runs scored broke the league record by 20.

Kirk Gibson, Detroit Tigers

As a flanker back at Michigan State, he played four seasons of football, earned all-America honors and set school records by catching 122 passes for 2,347 yards and 24 touchdowns. He was so busy that he played only one season of baseball as an undergraduate. So why did he skip pro football and sign with the Tigers?

Because, for one thing, they gave him a bonus of more than $125,000.

He is a 215-pound left-hander from Pontiac, Mich., and the scouts say "he is the glamour boy of the rookies with that big money." But he is also inexperienced, with only one short summer at Lakeland in the Florida State League. However, in 54 games as a pro, he hit seven home runs, knocked in 40 runs and stole 13 bases in a row after having been thrown out the first time he tried.

Dan Norman, New York Mets

In their desperation to rebuild their team and their public, the Mets are searching for new faces and new power. The Central Scouting Bureau of the major leagues says they have more good young prospects than anybody else except maybe the Cleveland Indians. And the most promising are Butch Benton, a catcher; Kelvin Chapman, a second baseman, and Daniel Edmund Norman, who could become the regular right fielder.

Norman is a 24-year-old 200-pounder from Los Angeles who seemed trapped in the Cincinnati Reds' farm system until the Mets acquired him two years ago in the trade for Tom Seaver.

"His style is crude," says Manager Joe Torre, "but he has strength and control." And a job, if he takes it.

Ron Oester, Cincinnati Reds

Like Pete Rose, he is a home-grown Cincinnatian, and now that Rose has left the team he has a chance to make it as one of the surest young infielders in the business.

He is a 22-year-old shortstop who was signed out of high school. Since then he has spent four summers working his way through the farm system.

For the third season in a row he raised his batting average, although his numbers were modest by Cincinnati standards: a .259 average, with seven home runs and 11 stolen bases. He got to play every day during the Reds' tour of Japan last fall.

Dave Ford, Baltimore Orioles

When the Orioles announced their first selection in the amateur draft in 1975 they took a right-handed pitcher from Cleveland named Dave Ford, who had won 21 of his last 23 games in high school. Now, says Jim Russo, the superscout, "he may have the best control of anybody in our organization."

Ford is a 22-year-old who throws the difficult knuckleball-curve, and gets it over. It took him only two years to reach the Orioles' highest farm club, Rochester of the International League.

He was promoted to the Orioles last September and made a splashy debut, pitching 15 innings in two games and allowing no ru. He is seven innings short of the American League record for scoreless innings at the start of a career.

Lonnie Smith, Philadelphia Phillies

He can hit, and he can fly. During five seasons in the minor leagues he has averaged .304 at bat and 41 stolen bases, and the scouts predict that he will stick with the Phillies as an outfielder.

He was born 23 years ago in Compton, Calif., and he began to get all-America ranking at Centennial High School. The Phillies selected him No. 1 in the amateur draft in June, 1974, and he made waves a year later by hitting .323 and stealing 56 bases at Spartanburg, S.C.

After he hit .315 and stole 66 bases last summer at Oklahoma City in the American Association, his manager, Mike Ryan, reported, "He can do everything."

Scott Thompson, Chicago Cubs

When he finally reached the big leagues last September after five seasons in the minors, Scot Thompson pinch-hit an infield single that drove in a run. By the end of the month he was 6 for 12 as a pinch-hitter. On the closing day, now playing full time, he went 4 for 4, with three doubles.

So, with 15 hits in 36 times at bat (a .417 average), he is a rookie with credentials and with a clear chance to play first base or the outfield for the Cubs.

He is a 23-year-old Pennsylvanian whose high school didn't field a baseball team. But he was drafted No. 1 off the sandlots in 1974 and since then has been swinging a hot left-handed bat as a pro.

Gone Fishing in the Everglades

By Red Smith

EVERGLADES CITY, Fla., March 21 (NYT) — Captain Dennis Hancock is 55 and this would be his 40th season as a fishing guide if he hadn't frittered away five years with the Navy in the South Pacific. By now it comes natural to him to talk like a fishing guide, but he waited the better part of an hour before giving his new sports the treatment.

The sports — Morris McLemore, a Georgia cracker who has put down roots in Miami, and a small Yankee companion — were half an hour late arriving at dockside. Getting McLemore into motion in the morning is not the same thing as launching an aircraft carrier but the difference is negligible.

"You're starting out," Hancock said cheerfully at 8:30 a.m., "about the time we should be coming back." Having remarked on the hour, he also remarked on the date, which he said was about a month too early. "If I could afford it," he said, "I'd just put the boat up for March. We're trying the impossible today."

Watery Wilderness

Everglades City is a jumping-off point in the watery wilderness called Ten Thousand Islands. It is at the northwest extremity of Everglades National Park, where the Gulf of Mexico wanders into Florida and meanders among the mangrove thickets in an interminable maze of twisting channels and wide, shallow bays.

When you've seen one mangrove island you've seen them all but Hancock knows every swatch of green personally, and some inner eye enables him to steer in loops and whorls and unmarked hairpin turns without going aground. Night or day, he says, it makes no difference to him.

The sky was all clouds, gray shading toward black. The tide was running out, urged on by a wolf of a wind out of the northeast. The wind parted the zipper on the Yankee's windbreaker. "If I'd known it was going to blow like this I wouldn't have come," Hancock said, mostly to himself.

Every few feet, birds took flight — blue heron, cormorant, kingfishers beating their wings in double time. A wading egret regarded the boat disdainfully. High in a tree-top, an osprey sat on a tangle of sticks. Buzzards circled overhead. A big back crow flapped by, reminding the Yankee of an earlier visit to this area with a park ranger.

On that occasion a bald eagle came tearing along with a pursuing crow diving on him again and again. The eagle lit on an oyster bar and the crow pulled sentry duty a few feet away, fixing him with a beady glare. As the ranger's boat drew near, the eagle took off reluctantly with the crow again on his tail.

"Our national bird," the Yankee thought, "the symbol of our majesty getting his lumps."

After about an hour, Hancock coasted into a broad expanse called Cannon Bay. Now he talked guide language.

"I took a 30-pound tarpon here day before yesterday," he said. "Hate to catch them that way."

"What way is that?"

"He hit the bait close to the boat," Dennis said, "and his first jump took him right there." He indicated the cockpit forward. He said a 30-pound tarpon isn't happy in a 19-foot boat.

"He threw the hook when he came aboard, so he was loose. It was 10 minutes before I could get to him. What a mess! I had to take that mop and swab a path to him."

"There are fish around here," a passenger said. "At least there was one." He pointed to a fish hawk overhead with dinner in his talons.

Too Brisk for Flies

Dennis found a lee shore and rigged two spinning rods, a dark diving plug for Big Mac, a red-headed white floater for the Yankee. Mac had brought his Fenwick flyrod for his companion but in that wind a streamer fly would have been unsafe in any hands. The anglers aimed their plugs for the shoreline. The Yankee threw most of his straight up or smartly down beside the boat. Mac cast for distance: there's no telling how far his shots would have gone if the woods hadn't intervened. A pair of raccoons watched, masked bandits crouching under the mangroves.

Dennis watched, too. "When I was young," he said, "I wanted to bring back more fish than the other guides and if I had bad fishermen I'd get sore. I'd yell at them and nobody would have any fun."

As the poet says, Time, that ancient nurse, has rocked him to patience.

They kept moving, searching. When Dennis found a shoreline with some protection from the wind he would shut off the motor and roll slowly, keeping at casting distance from the mangroves. On the point of a small island, another raccoon foraged. At length they entered a channel where the surface was almost glassy. The water was dark and clear here, unlike the murky chop outside.

After meditation and prayer, the Yankee dropped his plug into a gap in the mangroves. He twitched the rod tip once and a fish was on. "A snook!" Hancock said. "Not a keeper but a snook." The fish was young and naive and overmatched. He was released with a sore face.

If, the Eternal If

"That was a good cast," the guide said, "and you were rewarded. If you could do that 95 percent of the time you'd take fish." If Pete Rose could hit safely 95 percent of the time he would bat .950. "This is called Blind Bay Creek," Dennis said. "Here we've got a lee and fish, too. Look at that big 'possum under those trees."

Hours rolled by. The Yankee caught and released another snook, larger than the first but still a junior. Showing splendid reflexes, he snatched the lure away from two others, one of which struck twice in quick succession. Then something swift and white hit his plug at right angles. He brought in a jack crevalle the size of Ty Cobb's glove.

"See that dark thing in the mouth of that creek," Dennis said at another spot. "That's an inboard motor. Been there longer than I can remember. A fellow hunting deer left his boat there and paddled up the creek in a small bateau, you'd call it a dinky. When he got back his boat had burned up and there was nothing left but the motor. They blamed a five-gallon bottle of water that made a burning glass in the sun and started the fire. He had to paddle home in the small boat."

The expedition was finished. Mac had been skunked but that wasn't his fault. If fish lived 20 feet up in trees, he'd have taken his limit. Back at the dock, nine brown pelicans swam over and waited for Dennis to clean the day's catch and throw them the leavings.

"You'd think they'd learn better, wouldn't you?" Dennis said.

Mariners and Ex-Pitcher In Major Grievance Suit

By Dave Anderson

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz. (NYT) — Jim Todd is not one of baseball's household names. But suddenly he is one of baseball's most important names. Todd is a 31-year-old right-handed pitcher who has come out of big league bullpens 213 times over the last five years with reasonable success — a 23-18 won-lost record, 22 saves, a 3.79 earned run average.

Six weeks ago he thought he would be coming out of the Seattle Mariners' bullpen again this season. He had received a contract offer of $80,000 from the Mariners, th e same salary he had last year. But he requested $100,000, not an unreasonable figure in today's marketplace.

When the Mariners would not budge, he filed for arbitration. If the federal arbiter agreed with him, he would get $100,000; if not, he would get $80,000 — he was willing to take his chances. But the Mariners apparently were not. Two days after Todd filed for arbitration, the Mariners put him on waivers. No other major league team claimed him, then the Oakland A's signed him.

Now he has filed a labor grievance against the Mariners in the case, which, if not dishonorable, is certainly as slippery as the Seattle mist.

Getting the Bottom

"I'm playing for the minimum," Todd said.

The major-league minimum is $21,000. In the shuffle, Todd lost at least $59,000 and possibly $79,000 — money he hopes to recoup in his grievance case. But for a change, Charles O. Finley, the A's sometimes obstreperous owner, is the good guy. He signed Todd when none of the other club owners would.

"Charlie told me, 'You'll have to trust me that I'll make it worth your while as the season goes along'," Todd said. "He also told me, 'Stay away from all that union stuff'."

Two years ago the A's owner traded Todd, then the A's player representative, after several disputes over club matters. But the day that Todd went to the Chicago Cubs for Joe Coleman, the A's owner had some advice for him.

"Charlie told me, 'Don't say anything bad about me because I've been known to get my players back'," Todd recalled with a smile at A's training camp here. "And now I'm back."

But the Mariners have not heard the last of him. Their contention is that Todd's ability was revaluated when Dan O'Brien arrived as the Mariners' new president and chief executive officer after having resigned as the Texas Rangers' general manager. O'Brien officially joined the Mariners Jan. 17 when Todd was negotiating with Lou Gorman, the Mariners' general manager.

"But when Dan came in," Gorman says now, "we went over the personnel and decided to release some. The salary arbitration had no bearing on the case."

Yet as late as Feb. 1, according to the date on a letter received by Todd from O'Brien, the relief pitcher obviously was in the Mariners' plans.

"Let me read you the letter," Todd's agent, Pete Hickey, said by telephone from his Chicago office. "At one point O'Brien writes, 'I hope we will become better acquainted during spring training and I am looking forward to it.' He even enclosed some programs and charts relating to the Mariners' conditioning program, then he closed the letter by saying, 'See you in Tempe' — that's where the Mariners train. But six days after the date on that letter, Jim was put on waivers."

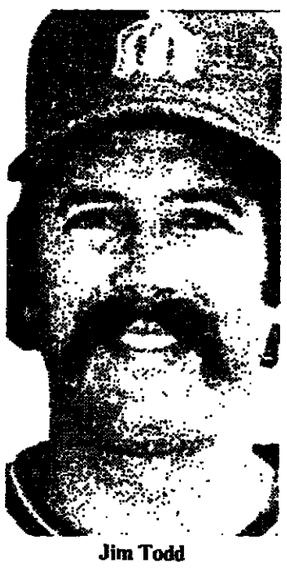
Todd is not alone in his grievance. Marvin Miller, the executive director of the Major League Baseball Players Association, is appalled by the Mariners' decision.

Checking the Dates

"It's another case of the backwardness in this industry," Miller says. "Look at the chronology — on Feb. 2, player and agent informed the club that they will file for arbitration; on Feb. 5, player and agent informed the Players Association of their intention to go to arbitration; on Feb. 7, player is placed on waivers. Now the Seattle club says that because of the front-office change, their evaluation of Jim Todd changed. Bull. It's horrible. It's just another case of a player being discharged by a club for exercising a right in the basic agreement.

"What's also disturbing is that according to the owners' official line, all this is a coincidence. They make no attempt to come down on the Seattle club for ignoring ordinary decency.

"Now the owners are going to say again that the players are ruining baseball, that the players want to run the front office. But the real trouble is that the owners will take no responsibility for the other owners. They do nothing. Some people like to say that baseball owners are operating in the last century. Wrong — they are two centuries back."



Jim Todd

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

BOSTON RED SOX—Sent Bobby Sprowl, Steve Schneck, Burke Suter and Win Remmerswaal, pitchers; Glenn Hoffman and Julio Valdez, infielders, to Pawtucket of the International League.

CALIFORNIA ANGELS—Sent Bob Slater, infielder; Stan Cliburn, Brian Harner and Mark Nocciolo, catchers; Dennis Gilbert, outfielder; Ralph Botting, Joel Crisler, Mike Heaton, Charlie Phillips, Dave Steck and Rick Foley, pitchers, to their minor league camp for reassignment.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Sent Fred Howard and Lamarr Hoyt, pitchers; A.J. Hill and Dave White, infielders, to their minor league camp for reassignment.

MILWAUKEE BREWERS—Traded Jack Heidemann, infielder, to the Seattle Mariners' Spokane team of the Pacific Coast League, for a player to be named later.

SEATTLE MARINERS—Acquired Larry Cox, catcher, from the Chicago Cubs for Luis Delgado, outfielder.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

CLEVELAND BROWNS—Traded Barry Darrow, offensive tackle, to the New Orleans Saints for an undisclosed 1980 draft choice.

Canadian Football League

MONTREAL ALOUETTES—Signed Joe Scannella, head coach, to a contract extension through 1981.

Exhibition Baseball

Houston 6, Montreal 4
Kansas City 9, Atlanta 2
St. Louis 7, Toronto 2
Boston 4, Cincinnati 3
Detroit 2, Chicago (AL) 0
Minnesota 15, New York (AL) 7
San Francisco 6, San Diego 4
New York (NL) 8, Pittsburgh 3 (N)
Baltimore 4, Philadelphia 1 (N)

DePaul's Coach Makes the Four, Finally

HICAGO, March 21 (UPI) — a cold, snowy day in mid-Feb- y, Ray Meyer was chatting DePaul supporters and Chica- eporters about the future. Meyer, the Blue Demons' basket- coach, had just been told of his tion to the Basketball Hall of me and the talk got around to n he would retire.

The major goal I have never ac- plished is reaching the Final r," Meyer said. "Once I do , then I can start to think about rement."

ew people at DePaul, including yer, believed he would make it ile Final Four of the NCAA mpionships this season. Now he's there, the 65-year-old ch is not talking about retiring.

n indication of Meyer's plans ld be seen this week. He gave players some rest after they up- UCLA, 95-91, to win the West Regional and he concentrated on recruiting two or three prep All-Americans.

The limelight will fall on Meyer this weekend in Salt Lake City. His accomplishments, known to most DePaul fans and students of college basketball history, will finally receive national attention.

Since he entered coaching after he was an All-America guard at Notre Dame, Meyer has earned almost every accolade in college basketball except an NCAA championship.

In 37 years as coach at DePaul in Chicago, his teams have been under .500 only five times, earning 16 post-season bids and winning 598 games. But never the Final Four. In 1943, his team finished in a tie for third but Meyer discounts that because of the difference in the tournament structure.

One of Meyer's most vocal supporters is Notre Dame's coach, Digger Phelps.

"This man deserves to be coach of the year. If he doesn't get it, it will be simply politics," Phelps said. "He has been one of the top coaches in the country for many years and is still one of the best."

This year's coaching job may be his best.

DePaul was crushed in its season opener against UCLA by 23 points but was building momentum until a star freshman, Mark Aquirre, was late for a practice. Meyer kept Aquirre out of the starting lineup at Western Michigan, and the Demons lost a game that at the time might have cost them a chance at an NCAA bid.

"I have a philosophy in coaching, and that is you have the same rules for everyone," Meyer said. "At the beginning of the year, I knew Mark would be getting a lot of the attention, and I couldn't allow him to get away with that because if I had, other players would be questioning that if he could get away with things, so could they."

David Stable in Coma

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 21 (AP) — Leonardo David, the Italian skier, was listed in stable condition today in the neurosurgery wing of Burlington's Medical Center Hospital, 18 days after he was injured in a World Cup skiing race. The 18-year-old skier remains in a coma.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Islanders	45	13	12	102	321	187
Rangers	38	24	9	85	289	246
Philadelphia	34	22	14	82	240	213
Pittsburgh	37	27	7	81	286	251

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	25	33	12	62	209	252
Vancouver	21	40	10	52	198	273
Colorado	17	43	10	44	224	307
Edmonton	14	48	9	37	187	303

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	45	15	10	100	297	181
Minnesota	31	28	10	72	245	247
Los Angeles	31	30	10	72	254	254
Washington	21	36	14	56	240	298
Detroit	19	35	16	54	229	260

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	39	20	12	90	282	233
Buffalo	30	25	15	75	238	230
Toronto	30	30	11	71	231	225
Cleveland	25	33	11	61	220	243

Tuesday's Results

Rangers 2, Washington 2
Det 5, Chicago 3
Los Angeles 4, Atlanta 3

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Houston	38	25	2	78	267	212
Quebec	35	27	5	75	258	226
New England	32	26	9	73	262	243
Winnipeg	32	30	6	70	259	259
Edmonton	29	33	6	64	238	260
Birmingham	25	36	6	56	240	269
Minnesota	5	18	2	12	78	130

Cincinnati disbanded

Tuesday's Results

Edmonton 5, Birmingham 2
New England 7, Quebec 6 (ot)
Houston 8, Finland 4

Russia Advances

PARIS, March 21 (Reuters) — Russia Monchengladbach defeated Manchester City, 3-1, in a UEFA Cup soccer match last night in West Germany and advanced to the semifinals on a 4-2 aggregate.

Art Buchwald

'Hey Folks, Come Meet My Marvin'

WASHINGTON — My colleague, Robert Toth of the Los Angeles Times, has finished a six-month research job on what people should call the person they live with if they aren't married.

The Ford Foundation, for example, prefers Meaningful Associate. The National Academy of Sciences prefers Special Friend. George Washington University likes Significant Other Person. "Marvining" is a new word for living together coined in honor of the actor Lee Marvin. (A woman when introducing her roomie might say, "This is my Marvin.")

Buchwald

It is not my intention to steal Mr. Toth's thunder and use up all the research he so painstakingly collected during the past half-year, but rather add to it.

* * *

A small band of us devoted an entire three-martini luncheon to the problem the other day.

Here are some of the suggestions that were thrown out.

A person could introduce a roomie as:

"My friend who has been living with me for three years until she finds an apartment."

"My favorite footwarmer."

"My illegal better half."

"The woman I love who someday may sue me."

"The only person who answers my telephone when I'm not there."

"My night watchman."

"The little lady who irons my shirts, although we never applied for a marriage license."

"My designated boarder."

When you go to a party you could say:

"May I introduce you to Harry? He's never said 'I do' but he does."

"I would like you to meet George, who parks his car in my garage."

"This is Thelma, who does everything for me but windows."

"This is Marty, who has forsaken all others temporarily while we're having a meaningful relationship."

* * *

It is difficult to introduce someone you're living with to friends, but it's much harder to explain that person to one's parents, particularly to mothers and fathers who were raised under different rules.

Our group had its toughest time thinking up satisfactory introductions to parents.

Among those we played around with were:

"Dad, this is Peter. He's the main reason you don't have to pay for my apartment any more."

"Mom, I'd like you to meet a gal just like the gal who married dear old Dad, with one exception."

"Pop, this is Larry, who has been staying with me since my cat died."

"Mother, I know you don't speak French, but I would like you to meet my *bonne a tout faire*."

"Father, remember when I went off to school, and you said I would meet a lot of men who were up to no good? Well, here's the first one."

* * *

Many government agencies and multinational corporations still take a dim view of unmarried couples living together. Therefore, a person must be doubly careful when explaining such a relationship to the boss.

"IBM may think Mr. Pinkerton and I are lovers, but if you check your computer again you'll find we're just good friends."

"Mr. Carruthers, I believe you've heard me speak about Alfred, who lives with his mother on weekends."

"I don't care what the FBI report says. The lady in question happens to be my stepsister who can't get on a plane to Chicago."

"This is Greta. I tried to be my own best friend but it didn't work."

Digest Liquor Ads

NEW YORK (AP) — Reader's Digest announced it will begin selling liquor advertising in its U.S. editions, beginning with the October issue. The magazine placed beer and wine ads for the first time last year.

The Stills of Holland

By David Haworth

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands (IHT) — Bootlegging is flourishing in the neatly verdant countryside that stretches south of here toward the Belgian frontier, an embarrassment to the police and a boon to boozers and liquor manufacturers.

It has long been a problem in this part of the world but it has recently reached almost epidemic proportions: The higher the duty the more attractive the crime becomes. A recent police report gloomily suggested that nothing can stamp it out completely.

The manufacture of illegal alcohol is regarded as naughty rather than criminal in countries such as Ireland, Sweden and Finland where it is traditionally practiced. In the latter two, particularly, the combination of ferocious excise duty plus vast forested hinterlands where detection is difficult make moonshine an attractive proposition for those who enjoy their liquor.

Pierre van de Meulenhof

Dutch police raid illegal distillery.

Fun and Profit

But the Dutch, with their finely honed commercial instincts, have turned a social caper into highly profitable enterprise. There are several reasons for this. Geography plays its part, of course. Remote farming communities, clannish in their ways, are scattered through Brabant and Limburg and face the Belgian boundary, which is poorly marked and only intermittently patrolled.

The Belgian penalties for making illicit alcohol are most severe; in the Netherlands the manufacturers can have only their estimated profit fined away. They do not face a jail sentence. These factors distill, as it were, the classic ingredients for bootlegging — namely, opportunity, acceptable risk and eager customers.

Police here say that for every liter of pure alcohol 21 guilders excise (about $10.50) is avoided. A gin distillery recently busted in the hamlet of Vessem was estimated to have produced 4,000 liters a week — a neat $40,000 tax-saving.

There is a suspicion that the Belgian customers were in big business themselves. It is thought that much of the illegal alcohol finds its way to liquor manufacturers in Belgium or to candy makers there who use it to lace chocolates.

Some is also refined into an acceptable drink and sold in small shops, often cheekily labelled to make it look like a proprietary tipple. Eleven years ago 10 Belgians died from drinking Dutch moonshine, but the quality has improved considerably since then, customs officials believe, because those deaths put the heat on illegal distilleries and the industrial customers who buy in bulk are exacting in their standards.

Two policemen, Jan Kuipers and Willem Smoorenburg, wrote a thesis on illegal distilleries as part of their police school training. Their work concludes that although it is possible to keep the practice from getting out of hand, it is unlikely to be eradicated.

Extra policemen would mean that distillers would become even more devious. When he was justice minister, Premier Andries van Agt concluded it would not be worthwhile to employ more police and customs officers: the tax avoided represents only .4 percent of the total spirits excise annually collected by the government.

That may be, but the bootleggers' profits are handsome. two or three weeks' operation of an illegal distillery is enough to cover capital costs. Apart from buying raw materials, mainly sugar, all the rest is pocketed.

Shadowy Figures

The bosses who supply capital are shadowy figures who are naturally never seen at the distillery. The transporters and those who buy equipment also keep their distance. Raids usually catch only unemployed farmhands doing the distilling.

Farmers whose barns have been used to make alcohol tell the police they did not know why their buildings were rented by well-paying strangers. In some cases this may be true, customs officers say, in others farmers have been threatened that their property will be burned if they do not keep quiet.

There is occasional violence. A Dutch journalist, Piet de Wit, was beaten recently when his bootlegging investigations led him to a distillery. He was clubbed from behind and underwent brain surgery as a result.

Meanwhile Dutch authorities have introduced a special permit that must be carried by all drivers carrying alcohol. It is supposed to indicate the consignment's origin and is demanded in spot checks jointly carried out by the police and customs. This helps, officials say. On the highways, yes.

But the other traffic will continue: stealthy vehicles, their lights off, trundling down unmarked tracks formerly used during the days of post-war butter smuggling. Do they drink to each other, these elusive men, when the cross-frontier trip is successfully over? And if so, is it a tax-free toast?

PEOPLE: *Success Leads to Suits For De la Renta, Parton*

A Russian baroness charged that fashion designer **Oscar de la Renta** owes her millions of dollars in return for the years she supported him while he was a struggling artist and designer. Baroness **Aino de Bodisco**, also known as Aino Pusta van Wagenberg, said De la Renta signed a contract with her in 1956 in which he promised her half "of all my possessions, income and earnings" for the rest of his life. In papers filed in New York, the baroness asked for 50 percent of his earnings since the contract was signed. She said that would amount to at least $2 million. The baroness, who said she met the designer in Madrid in 1955, claims she persuaded De la Renta to concentrate on fashion design . . . Meanwhile, country music singer **Porter Wagoner** is suing **Dolly Parton** in Nashville, Tenn., for management fees and royalties he said should total at least $3 million. Wagoner wants 15 percent of Parton's net income from June, 1974, to June, 1979, under a 1970 agreement under which he said he was to be her manager for five years after she left the Porter Wagoner Show in 1974.

* * *

Tennis star **Jimmy Connors** and his pregnant Playboy-centerfold wife **Patti McGuire** were married secretly for a second time this month. The second wedding took place March 4 in Connors' hometown of Belleville, Ill. They originally were secretly married in October in Japan. The second marriage was held, according to spokesman **Joe Rountree**, because the religious marriage in Japan is not recognized in the United States. "They wanted to have a legal marriage and have a legal marriage in the U.S.," he said.

* * *

Never one to do things on a small scale, **Christo**, the packaging artist who created the nylon "Running Fence" that snaked along 24 miles of California landscape in 1976, has found a grand way to dispose of his royalties from an art book about his fence feat. "I'm taking the royalty in the form of 8[illegible] copies of the book, and I'm giving all the copies to people associated with creation of the fence," the Bulgarian-born artist said. Christo will start by presenting copies of the $200, 13½-pound book, "Christo: Running Fence," to the 59 farmers and ranchers in Marin and Sonoma counties who allowed his fence to cross their property. "I paid each of them $215 and a share of the metal poles and nylon fabric used to build the fence," he said, "but copies of the book will be a gift, as will the ones I give all who worked on the fence." — SAMUEL JUSTIC

Associated Press

Wearing a laurel wreath presented on his arrival, conductor Seiji Ozawa is met in Boston by Arthur Fiedler as the Boston Symphony Orchestra returns from a week-long visit to China.

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